The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7225. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

EMPHATIC DENIAL THAT HE IS IN FAVOR OF INFLATION—HIS OPINIONS IN REGARD TO SPECIE PAYMENTS UNCHANGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—There has been no little excitement here to-day, caused by an announcement published in New-York, that the President had changed his position respecting an increase of the currency. Nothing could be more absurd or unlikely than such a statement, and while no one here was found to believe it, many were excited because they supposed it was believed in New-York. The denial was promptly and spontaneously furnished to the press. There is no subject upon which the President's mind has been more settled than the desirability of an early resumption of specie payments and opposition to paper money. He has been accused, it is true, by those who have opposed him, of having entertained favorably a proposition for inflation after the panic of last year, but that accusation is unfounded. He hoped at one time that some method might be devised for giving elasticity to the currency, so that it would automatically adapt its volume to the demands of business, and he expected, if such a system could be put in operation, it would, under some circumstances and at some seasons of the year, place more currency afloat than the arbitrary amount then fixed by law. But he also believed that a perfectly automatic system of currency would reduce the average volume without detriment to business, at periods of business stagnation, and would therefore tend to bring about resumption. His recommendations in his message of last year were directed toward this purpose. He freely discussed the subject with many persons, who all know how tenacious he was on all occasions of keeping the financial condition directed toward resumption. If there is any subject on which there should be no dispute about his views it is inflation.

When the bill which he vetoed was presented to him he hesitated to send it back to Congress till he had given it full and careful consideration. But if he at one time was nearly determined to sign it, his determination was caused by the belief that the bill would not result in inflation—a view of the probable operations of the measure which very many of the most radical hard money men sustained. There has never been a moment that his mind wavered in opposition to an increase of the volume of the currency as fixed by law. There has been no change in his position since the adjournment of Congress, which fact is announced through the Associated Press by authority; and the country ought to be perfectly assured, from his course in the past, that no inflation legislation can be enacted while Gen. Grant is President, except by a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate.

A NEW FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

There has recently been raised up a new fraud upon the Post Office Department, which supersedes in a measure the notorious straw bidding which repeated attacks by the Postmaster General and Congress have nearly uprooted. The new fraud consists in the making of straw bonds. The department advertises, receives bids, and makes contracts, and afterward discovers that the service is not performed and that there is no recourse, because the bonds are of no value. Some of the contracts made last Spring were at surprisingly low figures, and now the reason is becoming apparent. The contractors failing to fulfill their obligations, the same old crowd appear and apply for the temporary service, supposing they can make their own terms. They find Mr. Jewell a very difficult person to manage. He acts very much as though he would let the mail service stop before he would yield to the extortionate demands, and he is determined to find out who is responsible for the acceptance of the worthless bonds, and inflict punishment if he cannot exact reparation. A very useful investigation into postal affairs is probable next session, which will no doubt result in the exposure of some of the most notorious of those who have made fortunes in the straw-bidding business and in sub-letting mail contracts in the West.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A STATEMENT BY AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The statement that the President's views on the financial questions have undergone modification since last Spring is denied, on the highest authority. Not only has the President not changed his opinion, but he has freely and repeatedly expressed to all persons who have seen proper to approach him on this subject the same views contained in his veto message. It is equally certain that the Secretary of the Treasury has not expressed any views antagonistic to the opinions of the President, and his friends confidently assert that his forthcoming report will urge upon Congress strongly a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable period. It is also certain that the editorial in a New-York morning paper yesterday was not inspired by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, nor by any one acting under authority from either one of them, and the article is as much a surprise to them as to anybody else.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Commander Oscar F. Stanton has been ordered to the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., as Senior Aid to the Commandant; Commander William Whitehead has been ordered as Light-house Inspector of the Thirteenth Light-house District; Lieuts. Franklin Harreford and William P. Potter have been ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont at New-York; Commander S. Livingston Breese has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the Ossipee at Samana Bay, San Domingo; Commander Francis M. Ramsey has been detached from the command of the Ossipee and ordered to return home; Master Martin E. Hall has been detached from the Asiatic Station and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering has been ordered to the Triana at Washington, D. C., in place of Assistant Paymaster J. W. Jordan, detached from that vessel and ordered to the navy-yard at Pensacola for duty in charge of the accounts of iron-clads at that place. The Navy Department has received information of the death of Lieut. Commander Irwin H. Miller, at Northampton, Mass., on Nov. 7.

AN INDIAN AGENCY TO BE SEIZED.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 10.

To the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Please notify the Indian Bureau of the receipt of the following dispatch from the Indian Agent of the Lapeval Agency:

The Sheriff is going to take forcible possession of the Mission claim. It includes all the agency. My instructions are not to use force. The Indians threaten to burn everything. Can Vandever or Smith come immediately. Particulars mailed. Telegraph and I will attend to it at once. O. O HOWARD,

Brigadier General Commanding.

REVENUE NOTES.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Nov. 7 at the following ports were: Boston, $133,968; Philadelphia, $142,669; Baltimore, $60,704; New-Orleans, for the week ending Oct. 31, $39,645.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $296,103.

Joseph W. Dwyer, of Coshocton, Ohio, has been appointed Revenue Agent, vice Brasher, resigned, and assigned to duty in Ohio and Indiana.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $1,500,000.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $16,119,344; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,945,000; coin, $84,051,039, (including coin certificates,) $21,635,500;) outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following circular has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 11, 1874.

The Collectors of Customs and other officers are directed hereafter to conduct their correspondence on all subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, to the appointment of subordinates, and to all that may in any way relate to the authority of the Treasury Department, directly with the Secretary of the Treasury, by mail. Attention cannot be given to such correspondence when inclosed through or to the care of any other person whatever. The prevailing practice of giving out copies of official correspondence with the Department is deprecated. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

The following is an extract from an order issued by the Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department:

In entering upon his duties, it is the desire of the chief of this division to impress upon each of its members the necessity of an honest and efficient performance of his duty, and that duty is solely the detection and punishment of counterfeiting and other frauds upon the United States Government. Employes will be judged by the character they sustain, by the results they accomplish, and by the manner in which they accomplish them. While no man need expect to be retained in the service that does not accomplish valuable results, the simple truth is all that will be required or tolerated as testimony against the worst offender. It is also desired that all employes of divisions should feel assured of the hearty sympathy, co-operation, and support of the chief in the discharge of their duties.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

The President received at noon to-day the Baron De Sant Anna, who presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Portugal. On presenting the royal letter to the President the Baron made the following speech:

MR. PRESIDENT: His Majesty, the King of Portugal, my august Sovereign, having deigned to appoint me his representative near your Excellency has particularly charged me to express to you his most earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the United States. The selection of my person for this mission has been the more agreeable to me inasmuch as I early learned to admire the progress and the civilizing power of this great nation, and I take pleasure in assuring you, Mr. President, that in the relations which I am about to have the honor to sustain with the Government of the Republic, it shall always be my first endeavor, as it is my ambition, to maintain the harmony and draw closer the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two countries. In the accomplishment of this important task I flatter myself, Mr. President, that I can rely upon your good-will, as you may be sure that I shall spare no effort to merit it. I have the honor to place in your hands the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal.

The President replied as follows:

BARON SANT ANNA: Your Sovereign could not entertain more earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of this country than I do for those of Portugal. It is gratifying to learn that you will enter on your mission with favorable impressions in regard to the United States. I hope that those impressions may be confirmed during your abode with us. I have no doubt that you will endeavor to discharge your duties to your own country in a way which will be acceptable here, and which will tend to strengthen existing friendly relations. You may at all times depend upon my hearty co-operation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The case of the United States against Reese and others is set down for a hearing in the Supreme Court on the first Monday after the Christmas holidays. This case involves the constitutionality of the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote and its applicability to municipal elections. It will be argued by Hon. Henry Stanbery for the defendant and by the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the United States.

Capt. Herbert A. Hascall, of the Fifth Artillery, has been retired on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service.

Among those who visited the President to-day were Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Morrill, of Vermont; Morrill, of Maine; and Mayor Walsh, of Eureka.

ILLINOIS.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE—OPPOSITION TO NON-UNIONISTS—SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—The strike of the coal miners of St. Clair County, Ill., opposite this city, continues. A meeting was held yesterday at French Village, at which it was resolved that work in all the mines in Belleville district be suspended until every company in it accede, and all non-union men join the Miners' Union and are governed by the same laws. The strike is for a uniform price of four cents per bushel for digging, eight hours' labor, and just weight. The union miners also insist that all non-union men, or "blacklegs," as they are called, shall join the union.

There is a good deal of uneasiness in Belleville, and considerable apprehension felt that trouble, if not bloodshed, will follow. To avoid this, if possible, a militia company has been formed and arms have been received from the State. The miners assert that they do not intend to resort to violence, but are determined to hold out till their demands are acceded to.

ALABAMA.

THE GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION AT MONTGOMERY — MINGLING OF THE RACES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—One of the most notable features of the grand demonstration here last night was the number of United States flags on public and private buildings. Every man who could make, beg, or borrow a star-spangled banner had it floating from his house, and all were greeted by the people—15,000 in number. It was the grandest Union demonstration in the South since the war.

Some of the negroes are going about soliciting new masters, under the impression that they are to be sold again into slavery. The whites in vain endeavor to reassure them. The Conservative blacks mingled with the whites in the procession last night, and all rejoiced together. The universal expression is of renewed kindness to the colored race.

THE TURF.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE GREAT TROT IN CALIFORNIA — SATURDAY'S RUNNING RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The trotting race between Fullerton, Occident and Chicago has been postponed until the 26th of November, the track being too heavy.

There is much excitement about the running race next Saturday. Katie Pease sells favorite in the following ratio: Katie Pease $200, Thad Stevens $170, Joe Daniels $95, Field $165.

SUIT BY AN EXPELLED HORSE-JOCKEY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—Hugh Gaffney, the steeple-chase rider who was expelled from the Jerome Park Course for his manner of riding the horse Resolute on Saturday, Oct. 31, has commenced a suit in the Baltimore County Circuit Court against the Baltimore County Jockey Club at Pimlico. Donahue being a non-resident of the State, his horses, Dublin, Cariboo, Culpeper, Lizzie Lucas, and George West were attached by the Sheriff of Baltimore County until the suit is decided. They are allowed to remain at Pimlico in charge of a groom.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

THEATRICAL AND JOURNALISTIC TROUBLES.

"L'AFFAIRE FAURE"—A SUPPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY—M. JOUVIN AND HIS TROUBLES WITH THE "PRESSE."

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1874.

The Faure-Halanzier difficulty is said to have been settled; but a very strange note appeared in the journals of yesterday. It stated that four members of the Institute had arranged the difficulty, and that the treaty of peace had been signed. M. Halanzier had apologized; he had had no intention of wounding the baritone; it is true that he had raised the price of admission, but it had been for the four nights of Mme. Patti merely; and he was ready to say to M. Faure that he did not pretend to adopt this in principle on opening the new opera. Being an exceptional thing, not to be taken as a precedent, he hoped that M. Faure would be satisfied. He was, it is further declared, and hence pardoned the director for this time. This is an astonishing note, it will be remarked, for generally speaking a jury of honor tries to spare the *amour propre* of both parties. One asks what M. Halanzier's friends obtained for his concessions. This was an ingenious note published by Faure and his friends, and intended solely to excuse his own error. I do not see why M. Halanzier should have said anything of the kind, since, if he did, it was acknowledging that Faure had the right to control the management of the opera, and no manager who has any self-respect, or who is fit for his position, could make such an admission. His only reply should have been that it was none of Faure's business what price he put upon the seats, even if he lost a baritone and a hundred figurantes by it. But to-day we get the other side of the story. M. Halanzier made no concessions of the kind, and, while stating verbally that he did consider the principle of raising the price objectionable, he did not admit that Faure had any reason for complaint. And we have found, too, that this note was launched by Faure to deceive public opinion. He wished to change the issue. That the change in the price of seats was not the real reason of Faure's anger is, however, shown by one simple fact. He made two applications to sing with Mme. Patti on this evening, both written after the price of the seats had been fixed, to his knowledge. So long as he was to share in the honors of this remarkable evening, he was willing that the price should be doubled; but when he was not allowed to sing, then he made this his ground of complaint, the real simon pure reason being his extreme jealousy of the honors gained by Mme. De Caux. M. De Villemessant discusses the subject this morning, and says that while Faure is a great singer, he is monotonously correct, and never equal to those lofty flights attained by real genius. As a pianist, Thalberg was always correct; Liszt frequently played worse than a fourth-rate artist, but when inspired by such an audience as that which greeted Patti, he became sublime. Faure is like Thalberg—always good—incapable of those lofty flights of genius which come from the *jeu sacré*. If, says the editor of *Figaro*, "If I were a director, and had a company composed of Duprez, Capoul, Mario, Lablache, Ronconi, Levasseur, la Malibran, Falcon, Grisi, Mme. Carvalleo, la Patti, la Nilsson, Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Cervito, and Charles Habruech as leader of the orchestra—if I had managed to unite a modest troupe of this kind I would far rather lose them all than to sign such a note as that attributed to M. Halanzier. Judge, now, if I should have signed it to prevent the departure of a simple baritone."

A JOURNALIST'S GRIEVANCE.

But this is not the only difficulty caused in the artistic world by the passage of Mme. Patti. M. Jouvin, son-in-law of the *spirituel* director of the *Figaro*, is one of the best writers upon the Parisian press. As has been said of John Lemoinne, "he thinks like an Englishman, and writes like a Frenchman." In the *Figaro* he writes solid, sensible political articles, always readable and logical. When the *Presse* was reorganized for a semi-official organ M. Jouvin was engaged to write the musical and dramatic critiques—always done here in the Monday feuilleton, the "Lundi," as it is called since Sainte-Beuve and Jules Janin, occupying "the lower story or basement of the first two pages of the journals." Mme. Patti sang on Sunday in the "Huguenots," but as she appeared in "Faust" on Tuesday, M. Jouvin wrote a short article for his first "Monday," and announced a more extended feuilleton upon the rendering of the two operas. But before the end of the week an article appeared from another pen attacking Mme. Patti in rather outrageous terms. It flayed her, as the saying goes, and was about as ill-natured a piece of criticism as one could well write. M. Jouvin had spoken in terms of high praise, and had thus foreshadowed his opinion to be expressed more at length on Monday. When he read this article contradicting the opinion he had expressed—going against all he had been saying of Mme. Patti, and destroying the article he had prepared—he was naturally angry. He demanded an explanation. M. Marius Topin replied that the journal should publish anything it pleased, and that, for the moment, it held to the opinion hostile to Mme. Patti, because she had shown so little patriotism, and had remained away from France during the entire war, making money elsewhere while the French were suffering. M. Jouvin replied that the articles had nothing to do with the question of patriotism, neither having mentioned it, and that this was now brought in as a far-fetched excuse. As for the right claimed of a journal publishing anything it saw fit, he would not contest that in the least; but common courtesy required that the man who had expressed an opinion should have the privilege of resigning publicly before a contrary opinion was expressed in the columns he was known to fill. M. Jouvin sent in his resignation, asking the *Presse* to publish it in order to relieve him of all responsibility for the attacks upon Mme. Patti. M. Topin refused, and M. Jouvin published his letter of resignation in the *Figaro*. The question is to come up before the Literary Society at its next meeting, and some curious debates may be expected. I do not think that I calumniate any one when I express the opinion that the attack upon Mme. Patti was paid for—perhaps roundly—by persons who have an interest in depreciating this grand artist. A cabal was raised against her here, and, although he has no complaint against her, Faure is doing all he can to keep her from the Parisian boards. That need not afflict her, for she can do quite as well elsewhere, and she may not feel the honor of singing to Parisian audiences as much as French journalists think that she ought. The absurdity of the charge of want of patriotism is apparent.

STATE FINANCIAL TRANSACTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Hon. N. K. Hopkins, Controller of the State, has purchased from the First National Bank of New-York. $1,000,000 United States sixes of 1881, and $1,000,000 United States five per cent. funded loan, both on account of the Bounty Loan Sinking Fund of the State of New-York.

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

GALLANT FIGHT OF COMPANY H, EIGHTH CAVALRY, WITH ONE HUNDRED SAVAGES—FIFTEEN INDIANS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

CAMP SUPPLY, ON WICHITA RIVER, I. T., Nov. 7, via FORT DODGE, Kan., Nov. 11.—The most gallant, trying, and desperate Indian fight of the campaign occurred yesterday, about thirty miles from this place, on the Aranoso or McClellan Creek, conducted by Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, commanding a portion of Company H, Eighth United States Cavalry, numbering only twenty-eight men. The engagement commenced at 1:30 P. M., with 100 Cheyennes or Arapahoes and Kiowas, exceedingly well mounted, and in full fighting trim, and having the advantage of higher ground, equal arms—breech-loading—and a more abundant supply of ammunition than Farnsworth's plucky fellows. The latter fought like tigers, disputing every inch of ground until dark, losing one man killed and four wounded, ten horses killed and two wounded, and killing fifteen Indians, a large number of ponies, and wounding fifty or more of the savages. The exhaustion of his ammunition and the desire to care for his wounded men compelled Capt. Farnsworth to retreat reluctantly, under cover of night, to this point, whence he had been sent out by Major William Redmond Price, of the Eighth United States Cavalry, commanding the Wingate Battalion, to discover the whereabouts of the Indians. They were supposed to be in this vicinity, as a Cheyenne spy had been captured by Major Price individually, and others had been seen near this point.

About dark our soldiers slowly emerged out of the hollow, where they had been hemmed in, and, making "a neck-or-nothing" charge, succeeded in reaching the plains. All the wounds were received at this time. The Indians did not dare to pursue, and they showed evident signs of severe punishment and of having enough of it for the time. Capt. Farnsworth immediately struck out for this place, where we are resting, after having marched forty-five miles between dark and sunrise through a terribly cold night, causing the wounded men to suffer greatly. The horses had not eaten anything since morning, and had performed a full day's march of twenty-three miles before the action.

The casualties were as follows, all of Company H, Eighth United States Cavalry:

Private William Dencham—Killed; twenty-eight years old; born in London, Canada; has lived for some time in Chicago; was shot through the heart.

Corporal Thomas J. Thompson—Thirty-one years old; born in Pittsburg, Penn.; lived in Philadelphia; wounded through the right side, one inch above the intestines, dangerously.

Trumpeter Hermann Fehr, twenty-four years of age, born in Alsace, wounded by Minie rifle ball through the chest, passing between third and fourth ribs and shoulder blade, perhaps fatal.

Blacksmith Henry Foelds, twenty-eight years of age, Hanover; shot through the left elbow and through the fleshy part of the back, ball passing between two of the vertebræ.

Private John Robinson, twenty-eight years of age, Ireland; slight wound through the muscles between index finger and thumb of right hand.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news, Major Ruce, who had fought these same Indians on Sept. 12, near here, started out at once for the late scene of action, with Capt. C. A. Hartwell and Lieut. Morris, and their companies, K and L, Eighth United States Cavalry, co-operating at the request of Major Ruce, and by directions of Gen. J. W. Davidson.

While the fight made by Capt. Farnsworth and his brave men was thoroughly full of individual acts of bravery, dash, and daring, private Daniel Haggerty, of St. Louis, who killed the first Indian, and First Sergeant Owen Conway, deserve mention.

Women and children brought up fresh ponies for the Indians, to replace those killed or disabled, and their arms were sometimes of longer range than those of the troops.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GEN. BUTLER EXPLAINING HIS DEFEAT—HE THREATENS TO FORM A NEW PARTY.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—It is reported that Gen. Butler is preparing for publication a letter showing the causes of his late defeat. He claims that he was betrayed by men professing to be his friends, and promises uncomfortable revelations. He threatens to form a new party in Massachusetts.

THE WOMEN AND THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The Women's State Temperance Convention meets here to-morrow.

Another attempt, made last night on the part of the School Committee, to elect women to fill vacancies in the board failed. The first of a series of meetings to agitate in favor of women on the School Board was held at Dorchester. Julia Ward Howe and others made an earnest plea for the women.

A strong effort is being made to secure the re-election of Mayor Cobb in the coming city election. The new city charter has been completed. It is said to contemplate the establishment of a Board of Public Works, to reduce the number of members of the School Committee and the Common Council, and to give the Mayor enlarged powers.

ARKANSAS.

GOV. BAXTER'S MESSAGE—THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11.—Gov. Baxter, in his message to the Legislature to day, congratulates the people on regaining control of their own affairs, and trusts that victory will be used wisely and well, and that no proscription will be indulged in toward any class. He refers with pride to the new Constitution, and urges many reforms. He says the State has no idea of repudiating any of its just debts, and recommends some provisions looking toward funding the outstanding indebtedness. He also recommends a revision of the common school system, and other measures of importance.

Messrs. Poland and Ward, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived here to-day, and will commence taking testimony to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the district east of the Rocky Mountains; it is decidedly high in the North-west, and continues low north-east of New-England. Light rains are reported in the eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and Southern Virginia, and light snow from the upper lake region; generally cloudy and colder weather, with north-west winds, prevails in the lower lake region; partly cloudy or clear weather prevails in New-England, the Middle States, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west. The Cumberland River has risen two feet and a half at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, generally clear and cold weather will prevail, with north-west and north-east winds, high barometer, and light snow in Michigan and near Lake Superior.

For the lower lake region, colder and cloudy weather, with north-west winds, rising barometer, and light snow.

For New-England and the Middle States, colder and cloudy weather, with brisk north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with north-east to south-east winds, rising barometer, and light rains near the coast.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will fall below freezing on Thursday night.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Thirty-three members of the Council-General of the Seine have adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a system of gratuitous secular schools for primary instruction in the City of Paris, attendance upon which shall be obligatory. The resolution has been presented to the Permanent Committee of the Assembly for consideration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OCEAN CABLE —THE FIRST FROST.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Right Hon. Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company, says the Government has no intention of purchasing the Direct Cable or any other ocean telegraph lines.

The first heavy frost of the season in Great Britain occurred last night.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

BRADFORD, Nov. 11.—A conference of the Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce, held here to-day, unanimously adopted a memorial to the Government condemning the proposed Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and deprecating the imposition of lower duties in Canada than in England.

THE VON ARNIM CASE.

FUTILE EFFORTS OF THE PRUSSIAN AUTHORITIES TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM AUSTRIAN EDITORS.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Municipal Tribunal of this city requested the Provincial Court of Vienna to insist by coercive measures upon Herren Lauser and Lecherg, editors of the *Presse*, giving evidence as to the source from whence the Von Arnim dispatches published in that paper were obtained, since the Austrian penal code sanctioned such a course in important cases. The Vienna Court, however, declined to so act, observing that although the matter was important to Prussia it was not to Austria.

SPAIN.

THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO INTERFERE WITH DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The *Imparcial* declares that Don Carlos was at Hendaye, and that the French authorities refused to interfere with his movements.

THE CARLISTS REPULSED WITH SEVERE LOSS.

HENDAYE, Nov. 11.—The Republicans opened fire upon the Carlist intrenchments at Mount Saint Marco yesterday, and carried several positions with severe loss to the insurgents.

An official Carlist dispatch says: "On Tuesday morning the Republican Gen. Loma opened fire on all our positions at a distance of three leagues. He penetrated our lines at Santa Cruz, but our right made a vigorous attack and compelled him to retire. Both sides suffered considerable loss. Don Carlos and Gen. Elio were present during the engagement."

DON CARLOS IN HENDAYE—INABILITY OF THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES TO FIND HIM.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—On the receipt on Monday of the request from the Spanish Embassy to have Don Carlos and his staff interned, the French Government instructed the local authorities at Hendaye to take measures to comply with this request. Notwithstanding their diligent search, and the fact that the Spanish Embassy had informed them of the very house at which Don Carlos was stopping, the authorities of Hendaye were unable to find the Carlist chief. The failure of the search was to-day officially communicated to the Spanish Ambassador.

RELIEF OF IRUN BY THE REPUBLICANS CONFIRMED—JUNCTION WITH THE GARRISON.

HENDAYE, Nov. 11—Noon.—It is said that Don Carlos and Gen. Elio have been cut off from the field of battle near Irun. The Carlists are much dispirited, though they still maintain their positions.

Later.—The battle between the Carlists and the Republican forces is still in progress in the neighborhood of Renteria.

Seven hundred men from the garrison of Irun made a sortie in the direction of Fontarabia, and effected a junction with the relieving forces.

RETREAT OF THE CARLISTS FROM BEFORE IRUN.

HENDAYE, Nov. 11—Evening.—The Carlists have retreated from before Irun, and the Republican troops have occupied the positions held by the besiegers. Gen. Laserna has entered Irun with his escort.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

A TREATY EMBODYING THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED ASKED BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The result of the late International Conference at Brussels form the subject of fresh negotiations between some of the governments represented thereat. Russia asks that the conclusions of the conference be embodied in a regular treaty between the nations whose representatives signed the agreement.

CUBA.

VICENTE GARCIA CHOSEN CHIEF OF THE INSURGENTS — THE SPANISH IN HOT PURSUIT.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Another of Carlos Garcia's band was killed in this city yesterday in attempting to escape capture.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The so-called President of the Republic of Cuba, accompanied by Vicente Garcia and a strong body of insurgents, while en route from Camaguay to the Eastern Department, passed near the place of the capture of Calixto Garcia. Vicente Garcia has apparently been chosen chief of the insurgents in the Eastern Department.

The Spanish Commanding General of the department has sent a strong column in pursuit of the insurgents, and unless its progress has been impeded by freshets in the rivers, it has probably come up with them by this time. Captain General Concha has ordered reinforcements to be sent to the pursuing column.

BOSTON COTTON EXCHANGE.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—An adjourned meeting of the Cotton Exchange was held to-day. A resolution was offered that when the body organize it be inside the Board of Trade, but was withdrawn after discussion, and the organization of the Exchange was left open. It was understood, however, that it would be formed inside of the Board of Trade. The following officers were apointed: President, B. F. Nourse; Vice President, D. H. Simpson; Directors, Charles L. Thayer, John W. Davis, John A. Burnham, Jr., Charles Storrow, Thomas Gray, Walker Delaney; Secretary and Treasurer, John B. Turner. Mr. Nourse declined, and the committee was authorized to report a new name for President.

THE FINE ARTS.

COURSE OF LECTURES AT THE YALE ART SCHOOL BY PROF. WEIR—SECOND LECTURE, ON PAINTING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874.

The second lecture of Prof. Weir at the Yale School of Fine Arts was given this evening to a large and highly appreciative audience. The course is designed to explain the aims and methods of the artist, whether as painter, sculptor, or architect. Last week the artist was treated of. This evening the subject was painting, the art. Painting may be defined by the lecturer as the art of expressing the conceptions of the artist by means of the sensible appearance of objects in nature represented on a smooth surface by their forms and colors. It is the latest of the arts of design. Architecture was the first; then sculpture followed as the representative of pagan mythologies, which referred all creation to man, and recognized in the gods only perfect men. But painting necessarily awaited the results of slowly unfolding sciences, which alone could mature and perfect her means and methods of art. Chemistry must discover and prepare the means by which the painter could represent the colored aspect of the sensible appearance; and perspective, a mathematical science, must be formulated in order to enable him to hollow fictitious depths upon a smooth surface, and to give to these depths the same appearance they would have in nature; and also foreshortening, a most difficult feature of art—all these strictly scientific questions must first be solved before the painter is furnished with the mere elements of his art; after which follow composition, chiaroscuro, and the harmonies of color, from which we may conclude that a general advance through several branches of knowledge was requisite before painting was made available for any high expression in art. We may ask the question, "By what evolution has painting taken the first place among the arts? It is Christianity which has supplanted sculpture, by placing beauty of soul above that of the body." This distinction will become manifest when we contrast the art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Italy with that of the time of Pericles in Greece. The arts employed were respectively adapted to the expression of the Pagan and Christian ideals. Sculpture is undoubtedly the highest exponent of physical beauty, but moral sentiment, or beauty of soul, is best expressed through painting. This art avails itself of means adapted to expressing the most interior emotions of the soul. The painter employs nature's own language, which is color, and thus approaches more intimately the means through which nature is revealed to us. Previous to the time of Nicolo and Pisano, in the thirteenth century, the arts were subjected to the teachings of the modern Greeks, who worked in mosaic, for the most part, and adopted certain conventionalities from which no advance was made until the Pisan school introduced the study of the antique. Pisano was the first "who gave expression in art to the forward movement of his age." The modern Greeks and Byzantines confined art to traditional types, thus rendering it immobile. Sculpture, as an independent art, was little practiced by the early Christians, from its suggestiveness to idolatry. But, as in ancient Greece, so in the thirteenth century, sculpture preceded artistic development. Niccio, a sculptor, taught the artists of his time to shake off the trammels of the modern Greeks, and to adopt the ancients for their models. This was the germ of that great renaissance which was to follow him. Andrea Pisano succeeded him, and carried the art still further. Fresco painting was rudely practiced by the early Christians in the catacombs as far back as the seventh century. A rude symbolism sufficed, and no attempt was made to perfect the art or the types, which remained almost stationary up to the twelfth century. But it is with Cimabue, another Florentine successor, that painting assumed a new and distinct life. At this time painting was confined to fresco or wall painting, and to panels prepared with a surface of gypsum. Giotto, who showed extraordinary genius, was a pupil of Cimabue. Painting in his hands attained the highest degree of excellence known till the time of Masaccio. Portrait painting began with Giotto. He liberated the art from those rigid conventionalities which confined it to a narrow sphere of expression, and this by drawing his inspiration from nature. The Florentine school first taught the method of proceeding scientifically in art, according to general rules. Leonardo and Michael Angelo have both left precepts which are of the highest authority on this subject. Leonardo studied assiduously everything which had even the remotest bearing on the subject, and produced but few pictures; but the grace of his design, the expression of emotion, and the delicacy of his pencil are unrivaled. He labored for fifteen years upon the celebrated painting of the Lord's Supper. Fresco painting was brought to a high state of perfection, but when we consider painting proper in its highest capacity as a means of expression through the use of color, oil painting furnishes the perfect medium. Oil painting was discovered, or invented, in 1410, by John Van Eyck. This has become almost the exclusive method by which painting as a fine art is now known. In the works of Perugino, the master of Raphael, a tranquil, meditative expression is the characteristic, and it is easy to perceive how much Raphael was indebted to him. In Perugino's pictures we may see the true sentiment which animated Christian art previous to the introduction and mingling of the pagan spirit, as instanced in the great works of Raphael and Michael Angelo. The spiritual sentiment was everything. Through these two was added a re-embodiment of the old Greek sense of beauty of form, reuniting the physical with the spiritual, and thus perfecting design. Some knowledge of Angelo is necessary to the explanation of his works. To a genius so comprehensive no subjects could be better adapted than those he chose, and frescoing was best adapted to the exhibition of the grandeur and sublimity of his conceptions. Raphael's principal study was the remains of Grecian antiquities. He became preeminent in every other art than that of design, in which Angelo exhibited consummate perfection. Raphael was fertile in imagination, possessed of an exalted sense of ideal beauty, and in every new work he surpassed himself, constantly endeavoring to enlarge and improve his style. He stands alone in chasteness and elegance of expression, and was the most productive of artists. In the works of these two men, design reaches its highest perfection. To them we must go for drawing, grouping, composition, and grandeur of style, for the highest illustration of the fundamental and great features of art. But other developments were added by Correggio, a Tuscan, born at the close of the fifteenth century. He carried the features of the chiaroscuro to the highest perfection. Fineness and gradation and interfusion of colors were never before so perfectly rendered. The Venetian school comprised the following sequence: Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese—the great representative masters of colors in Italian art. For the most masterly treatment of color in the extraordinary effects capable of being produced in the art, we must study Titian. There is a solemn, vivid, profound sense of nature and life in his works which commands our highest admiration.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire, originating in a kitchen at the rear of the storehouse of F. Lotterhas, Summit Mills, made a clean sweep of everything eastward to the railroad, excepting the corner building, thence north to the Summit House, entirely consuming that building. The sufferers are Henry and F. Lotterhas, Levi Mayse & Co., H. H. McKenzie, H. Hiller & Co., L. C. Bickham, A. B. Quin & Co., H. Moos, and S. B. Dickey. The losses aggregate $55,000; insurance, $30,000.

A special dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., says a fire at that place on Monday destroyed the stores of Charles Schaffer, J. B. Dalton, G. W. Crawford, C. B. Bigelow, and the office of the United States Express Company. Total loss, $18,000; insurance, $8,000.

The steamer Sacramento, belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad, lying at Broadway wharf, San Francisco, Cal., was burned yesterday. Only a small portion of the cargo was saved. Loss, about $20,000.

The dryhouse and storehouse of Bedel's starch mill, Columbia, N. H., was burned yesterday, together with forty tons of starch. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 280 Greenwich street, occupied by Tarrant & Co., drug dealer. Damage, $600; insured.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PAPERS READ AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION—THE VALUE OF SANITARY MEASURES—THE PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX—VARIOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

From Our Special Correspondents.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874.

The second day's proceedings of the American Public Health Association commenced this morning at 10 o'clock in the College of Physicians, Locust and Thirteenth streets. The papers submitted were regarded by the association as very important. The first was one by Dr. Hunt, of New-Jersey, upon building-ground in its relations to health and disease, and it drew forth a brief discussion in reference to the want of sanitary arrangements at our watering-places. Dr. S. C. Busey, of Washington, next read a paper upon the gathering, packing, transportation, and sale of fresh vegetables and fruits. Dr. Elisha Harris, the efficient Secretary of the association, had a very voluminous paper prepared upon sanit

warm weather, for a reasonable time. It has a stage of ripeness, marked by a thick and firmly-adherent skin, and when cooked breaks upon very gentle pressure into a semi-dry, mealy mass. In this condition the producer supplies them to his own family. Young children consume them with comparative impunity. In the early Spring we are usually supplied from Bermuda with a variety which, as a rule, is in a fair state of preservation, but the general demand and high price soon draw a supply in succession from Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and the farms in the immediate vicinity. The tubers are gathered, not because they are ripe, but because they are merchantable—that is, have attained sufficient size—perhaps washed, better not, packed in barrels, and transported to the place of sale. In this tender, succulent and growing state they are easily bruised, have a smooth, thin, delicate, and slightly adherent surface-covering, and we find them in the market with partially peeled and ragged surfaces, the loosened parts of the cuticle partially attached to the remaining adhering pieces. These are the unavoidable results of gathering before maturity, rough handling, improper packing, and of the heating process—preliminary to other deteriorating changes through which they wholly or partially pass before they are exposed for sale. The extent of these degenerative changes are proportionate to the lapse of time and closeness of packing, and perhaps, also, to the mode of transportation. The heating, or rather steaming, process favors the detachment of the partially-developed cuticle, as it does of the matured skin. I need hardly inform you that the destruction or removal of the surface-covering which nature provides for protection and preservation favors and hastens the decay of all perishable fruits and vegetables. Such tubers cook waxy, cut cheese-like, bite doughy, and taste greenish and weedy. They are served upon our tables with savory dressings and eaten with relish, but they are only partially digestible. Of the consumers, some escape unhurt, some suffer a pang or two, but the less fortunate suffer more seriously. To many young children, whose digestive powers are inadequate to the complete digestion of any starchy element, these tubers, mashed and commingled with savory gravies, are fed as choice and nutrient morsels, and when sickness and suffering come, the temperature, not above seventy degrees at midday, or some distant slaughter-house or bone-boiling establishment, is charged with the dire calamity. The potato, probably, ripens from exterior to centre, hence after cooking, it may frequently be observed that immediately under the apparently ripened skin, a layer of greater or less thickness, according as the stage of ripeness has advanced, of a semi-dry farinaceous mass will scale from a firm and waxy central portion, so that one may be deceived by the manifest external evidences of ripeness. The potato deteriorates by growing out or germinating. If left in the ground long after maturity—during a growing season, from one or more of the buds or eyes will grow appendages resembling in every respect the mother tuber—they are in fact homologous outgrowths. The presence of such a tumor is the evidence of a second growth, and if broken off, as is usually the case when offered for sale, the surface is denuded at the point of attachment. When improperly stored, and especially during the later Spring months, the tubes germinate, and from each eye rootlets shoot forth, which are likewise broken off before being exposed for sale, but the surface exhibits no denudation, and the condition can only be detected by a very careful inspection of the buds and perhaps, a softer feel. The density may have diminished because of the commencement of germination. Freezing destroys the organization of the potato and with thawing the putrefactive changes begin. Notwithstanding, it is a very common occurrence for dealers to offer and for consumers to purchase frozen potatoes. The potato, says Pavy, "is made up of cells, penetrated and surrounded by a watery albuminous juice, and filled with a number of starch granules." Cooking coagulates the albumen, and the starch granules absorb the watery part; hence the cells are distended, and their cohesion being destroyed, the potato breaks down into a "loose farinaceous mass." With a knowledge of the structure and composition of the tuber, it is easily understood why bruising, peeling, germination, and freezing should promote degenerative change.

Peas.—The pea, as a fresh vegetable, is eaten unripe, but should have reached the stage of maturity when the seed husk is filled. It, like the potato, comes first from the far South, and successively from nearer regions. As a fresh vegetable, they bear transportation badly, soon wilt, heat, wither, shrink, fade, and deteriorate after having been gathered and packed. It is a tedious crop to gather and a bulky product to transport. The producer gathers his table supply during the forenoon, perhaps before the morning sun has evaporated the dew from the leaves and seed pods. Upon his table the pea is a delicious inviting, and richly flavored vegetable, seeming to dissolve during the process of mastication, and digests without inconvenience. For the market the crop is more frequently gathered when too far advanced toward ripeness, than before the filled stage of development, and for the obvious reason that transportation is better borne and the loss is less from shrinkage. Usually the gathering is done during the heat of the day, because of less injury to the vine while wilting under a blazing sun, but the prudent farmer never enters his pea-patch until the gathering is ready for his "pickers," that is, when the hand can pluck a number of pods at a single grasp; for he wisely estimates the cost of time lost in clutching at single pods, and knows too well that the loss in price by a few days' delay will be abundantly made up by the increased measurement from the too far advanced and ripened seed pods. Thus gathered they are immediately packed in barrels and transported to market. Very speedily the heating process begins, and in a few hours the temperature in the centre of such a bulk will rise considerably above blood heat, and when emptied upon the salesman's stand, the subsequent morning, the loosened bulk will emit an amazing volume of smoke—condensing steam. Or perhaps more time has elapsed and the heating process has been completed, succeeded by other destructive changes. The seed pods have lost their fresh and pea-green color, their crispness, and resiliency, have faded and withered, flattened, as the salesman will tell you, by pressure, but in fact by the loss of natural moisture expelled by the steaming process. The contained seeds, the only edible portion, have lost entirely their peculiar luscious flavor, acquired toughness, and to a greater or less degree hardness, and the seed-husk no longer submits to ordinary digestion. Each seed must be crushed between the molars or else may roll through the alimentary canal, except for the preliminary cooking conditioned for a vigorous vegetation. The seed pulp contains all the nutrient qualities, but cannot be separated from the husk in the green state. The husk acquires firmness as the seed-pulp progresses to complete development, and loses color through the ripening process. It is better to select for the table undeveloped rather than past developed peas, and small, immature pea-green pods rather than the faded and ripening ones. The peculiar greenish hue is an essential characteristic of freshness.

Beans.—Beans are even more perishable than peas. As a fresh vegetable both pods and seed are edible, and in their highest perfection for the table they must be young, fleshy, brittle, and tender. The succulence and fleshiness of the pods invite destructive changes, and in bulk, closely packed, rot soon begins. Hence, it becomes the interest of the distant grower to delay the gathering beyond the stage of dietary perfection, and, consequently, of the city consumer to purchase his supplies from the growers of his vicinage. They should be, packed loosely, in small bulk, and in crates. A coarse vegetable at best, but nutritious and harmless when in proper condition. They are cheap, and therefore popular among the poorer classes. As the pod ripens, color fades, dryness increases, they become tough and tasteless. Cattle will not eat them. Even when gathered in proper condition and properly packed deterioration soon begins, and though not actually rotten, the loss of succulence and brittleness denotes changes which unfit them for table use.

Tomatoes.—The tomato, so universally and deservedly popular among all classes of consumers of vegetables, when ripe and gathered and packed with ordinary care, bears carriage well, and is usually supplied to city consumers in great perfection. Those brought in early Spring from the remote South have been gathered green, are packed with very great care, each wrapped in separate pieces of paper, and are thus ripened on their journey. Those supplied from the near vicinity, after a killing frost has bared the earth of all Summer vegetation, have been ripened under glass. When the chilling wind and falling thermometer threaten frost the grower hastens to save the green fruit upon the vines. They are hastily gathered and put under glass, and there colored red, not in fact matured. Such fruit possesses but little of the attractive flavor and nutrient qualities which belong to the matured and naturally ripened fruit, but they find ready sale, and are offered to the consumer in the best condition attainable. It is the business of the producer to supply the demand, and it is no fault of his if the luxurious palates of city consumers are only to be satisfied with green fruit colored red. I regard the tomato as a healthy, agreeable, and nutritious vegetable, but have no confidence in its cholagogue or blood-purifying qualities, as very many of the laity believe and some physicians claim. In the flesh reside all the nutritive and gustatory qualities, hence they should always be peeled preparatory to being eaten. The preliminary degenerative change is fermentive, which rapidly progresses to the complete destruction of all the fleshy part, leaving nothing but the seed and thin, but tough, skin. Neither seed nor skin is digestible. Feed hogs upon tomatoes and scatter the manure from the sty upon a barren field and tomato plants will flourish like noxious weeds. Commingle the refuse skins with the slop and the hog will carefully avoid them, leaving them in the vessel from which he feeds. Rot will very slowly destroy tomato skins. Throw them into the cesspool and they will offer an obstinate resistance to the putrefactive process. They disappear through disintegration by dryness. Notwithstanding all this, some foolish people will insist that the choicest part of this popular vegetable is the skin, and not unfrequently I have known young children to be fed upon the sliced fruit without previous peeling or ordinary care to avoid the ingestion of the seed.

Cucumbers.—Perhaps no one member of the family of kitchen garden vegetables has so many greedy devourers as the cucumber. There is something so refreshing and exhilarating about the appearance of a dish of sliced cucumbers prepared for the table, and something so attractive to the palate in their peculiarly inviting and mouth-watering aroma that one's self denial oftentimes fails to protect the stomach from the indigestible mass, and consumers fail to appreciate the fact that they are vigorously masticating an aroma, deriving but little if any sustenance. Why preferred for the table before maturing I do not know. Swine, I believe, select the full-grown and matured fruit ripened into a golden yellow color as the choicest, and certainly the aroma is more decided and the juicy constituent is most abundant at maturity. For home consumption it is gathered in early morning, while chilled by the morning temperature, and either immersed in cold water or kept in a cool place until prepared for the table. Not easily digested at best, yet those who eat them with such avidity are very unwilling to acknowledge any after ill effects, and it is assuredly true that country consumers usually escape merited suffering. The cucumber carries well, resists decay, withers slightly, loses some in crispness and brittleness, and acquires toughness, but retains flavor for some days, and is usually offered for sale in a fair condition of preservation. Without presenting the manifest evidences of destructive change, it speedily undergoes some alteration which renders it exceedingly hurtful to healthy digestion and provocative of intestinal trouble. It would seem that these evil effects were proportionate to the loss of the watery constituent, and thus gathering during the heat of the day, exposure, and the elapse of time promote those changes which so seriously injure its dietary qualities.

Melons.—The cantaloupe is especially illustrative of the rapidity of deterioration and the marked and sudden transition from the stage of perfect maturity to one of decay, and these changes progress more rapidly if left, after maturity, attached to the vine and exposed to the air and sunlight than when gathered and properly sheltered. The experienced grower knows precisely at what stage of ripening to gather to suit his mode and the distance of transportation. If distant a night's journey in a wagon or a few hours by rail or water, they can be offered for sale in the city in perfection. But there is art in growing as well as tact in gathering the cantaloupe. It should be regular in shape, have a well-netted and deeply-furrowed surface, and thick rind, possess the well-recognized, penetrating, and tenacious fragrance, and be thick and firm fleshed, juicy, and high flavored. Deformed and irregularly-shaped melons are wanting in flavor; past-ripened lose flavor and firmness; insipidity is in proportion to softness and pultaceousness. A deep yellow-colored cantaloupe should not be permitted to be sold in any market. In its highest state of perfection it is a delicious, nutritious, and healthy fruit; in its past-ripened, decaying condition very unwholesome. No cantaloupe in a state of perfection to-day can be kept in a proper condition until to-morrow by any process known to me. The flattened and blanched under surface is always defective in flavor and other essential qualities.

Observations on Fruits.—There are a few general observations applicable to fruits, which I may be permitted to epitomize from the recent work of Prof. Pavy on "Food and Dietetics." Fruit is a modification of the leaf, and in the green state exhibits much of its chemical composition. As maturity advances special characteristics develop. At first, like other green parts of the plant, the fruit absorbs and decomposes the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and assimilating the carbon. As the ripening progresses oxygen is absorbed, and carbonic acid given out, and some of the proximate principles contained in the unripe fruit, particularly the acids and the tannin, in part disappear, apparently by oxidation. At the same time the starch undergoes transformation into sugar, and the insoluble pectose into pectin and other soluble substances. In this manner the fruit arrives at a state of perfection. But oxidation advances, the sugar and remaining acid become destroyed, flavor diminishes, and deterioration sets in, and if these changes are allowed to pursue their ordinary course the pericarp undergoes decay and the seed is set free. It is thus manifest that the stage of complete ripeness is quickly followed by degenerative changes, which rapidly progress to the entire destruction of the sarcocarp, unless by some method of preservation the oxidation can be arrested at the stage of ripeness.

The strawberry season does not properly, in any particular locality, extend beyond thirty, but in our Northern cities it not unfrequently runs through sixty, and perhaps even ninety days. Since the introduction of improved varieties and more intelligent culture, with careful gathering and packing in small open baskets in crates, favored by the rapidity of transportation, the berries can be supplied to consumers at great distances from the localities where grown, in a condition quite equal to the demand of a prudent and healthy consumption. Good strawberries should be plump and firm, with a dry and unbroken surface, and should not be separated from the cap until prepared for use. Rough and unnecessary handling, bruising, moisture, and bulk promote fermentation and speedy decay. Capped berries will not long resist destructive change, and neither bulking on the salesman's stand nor sale by any fixed measure should be permitted in any market.

Strawberries, like all very small seeded fruits, not excepting the blackberry, so much valued by many for its alleged astringent properties, are laxative in their tendency. The seeds are absolutely indigestible, and pass through the bowels uninjured by the digestive fluids. To this quality, to their locally irritating influence upon the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract, and to their liability to cling to the folds of and find lodgments in the innumerable crypts of the membrane, add the deleterious influence of the fleshy part in a state of fermentation and decay; and, surely, nothing more is needed to admonish you of the danger of ingesting such deteriorated fruit. Especially objectionable are these small seeded fruits to young children, to whom they are frequently fed during the period when the follicular apparatus of the digestive tract is undergoing rapid evolution, and, perhaps, disturbed in its normal progress by some one or more o the coincident developmental operations.

These examples are believed to be sufficient to satisfy you of the necessity of the inquiry to which I invite you, but as yet the picture is far from complete. Before proceeding to describe the process of freshening stale vegetables and fruits, now so generally practiced by the market dealers, I must briefly refer to the market system in operation in many American cities, which I hold, is not only wrong in itself, but productive of greater wrong upon the communities.

Market Systems.—In many of the large cities of this country there are a class of dealers generally known as "hucksters," who stand between the producer and consumer. They purchase from the producers fresh vegetables and fruits in large quantities, at prices far below the rates paid by consumers; always overstock themselves in quantity and variety, preferring to carry over to another market day the surplus rather than lose the opportunity of accommodating a customer. Having, by a system of market regulations established by municipalities in their generous zeal to promote business and to foster trading, secured, through the payment of a bonus, the right of occupancy, upon the payment of an annual rental, all the stalls in the regular market places allotted to the sale of fresh vegetables, they establish a monopoly so exclusive that the husbandman cannot penetrate any nearer than the nearest curb line or foot-walk, and then, if at all, offer his products for sale; otherwise he must compete with the monopolist at public auction in bonus bidding, for a suitable stand under shelter. The huckster's capital consists in his right of occupancy thus secured, perhaps a horse and wagon, and a very small amount of money. He purchases to sell, and promises payment after sale. Competition is consequently not between the dealers to secure the choicest and freshest products, but between the growers to secure a purchaser. Far from his garden, with his wagon and team, he wisely submits to a sacrifice rather than return with his perishable commodities. This bidding for a purchaser does not inure to the benefit of consumers; it simply enhances the profits of the dealers. Hucksters have little or nothing at risk, and deal exclusively for the profit, and it supplied from the surplus of the previous day, buy only to freshen their wilted and decaying stock. In brief, the system

1. Regulates the supply by separating the producer from the consumer.
2. Enhances prices to the consumer, without benefiting the producer.
3. Compels consumers to purchase stale, if not deteriorated, vegetables, because supply is controlled by middlemen, and not by amount produced.
4. Supply and demand do not bear their proper trade relationship, because supply can only reach consumers through middlemen, who control the only channels of trade.
5. Consumers cannot make quality a basis of value, for the good and bad are mixed. The fresh is made to sell the stale.

"Freshening" Fruits.—The system of freshening green vegetables is extensively employed by many dealers in perishable vegetables and fruits, and is so cunningly devised and adroitly executed that it will escape any but the most careful and cultivated observation. It can be most practically exposed by individual and descriptive illustrations. Cabbage and lettuce are freshened by stripping off the external layer of leaves and clipping the end of the foot-stalk, and this process is repeated from time to time until the head is either sold or is so reduced in size as to become unmerchantable. The process of stripping brings to the exterior the blanched and whitened leaves, and it oftentimes happens that the blanched head most eagerly sought has been stripped sundry times, and while its surface is apparently fresh and crisp the centre is in a state of decay. Cabbage at certain seasons of the year will bear this process without rapid deterioration, but lettuce is much more perishable. Beets, radishes, and other roots, which are offered for sale bunched, speedily deteriorate in moderately warm weather. This begins first at the circumference of the leaves, and actual decay at that part of the leaves and mid-ribs compressed by tying; hence freshening is performed by clipping or tearing off the faded parts, and this process is repeated until the mid-rib is cut short to the crown, and then they are either bunched by the extremities of the roots or sold by measure, so that not unfrequently the fresh beets upon our tables in May and June have been hauled from market to market for a week or more. Peas and beans are offered for sale bulked upon the market-stand, and the salesman always measures from the bottom. The surplus from previous sale days are heaped upon the stand, and the entire surface neatly and adroitly covered with a sufficient quantity of the more recently gathered. Great taste is displayed in making the stale surplus look attractive, and much tact is acquired in measuring so as to disturb the surface but little and secure for the purchaser the full measure of the underlying deteriorated legumes. Spinach and kale, after the first rush of the season is over, are generally so cheap as to render the freshening process unremunerative, but when dear the latter is freshened by clipping or tearing off the faded parts of the leaves, reclipping the foot stalks, and sprinkling. Spinach in cold weather can be preserved in a fair condition for some days. But did it never occur to you that a crop which is left standing in the open ground during Winter could not be gathered in such quantities as is sometimes offered in the markets during hard weather, when the surface of the ground is covered with a foot of snow for weeks, and sometimes months? The salesman will tell you the crop was protected with a layer of straw or thick brush, and by removing this it was easily gathered. And so far he tells the truth; but if you undertake to remove straw loosely spread upon the earth, and covered by six or twelve inches of frozen snow, you will soon learn it is far from an easy task. The truth is the crop is gathered before the snow falls, kept in a cool, secure place, and retained frequently until the price rules high.

Strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries are offered for sale, either in bulk or in pint or quart measures, as transported. If in bulk, the freshening process is executed in the same manner as other products offered for sale in like manner, by carefully concealing the stale and deteriorated samples from previous days by a neatly arranged surface, covering with fresh fruit from the near gardens, and great care is exercised in properly placing each berry so as to thoroughly hide the underlying fermenting mass. If in baskets, the top is dressed with fresh fruit, and without loss of measure. A dealer can purchase a crate, containing fifty quart baskets of strawberries, from a producer, empty them upon his stand, refill each basket by placing every berry, under-sell the producer standing alongside, and make money. His baskets will be "heaping full," and each berry will present a bright, glossy, fresh surface to the purchaser, while the producer's lot will have sunken below the margins of his baskets, and the surface of the topmost layer of berries will have lost glossiness. Thus the baskets are freshened.

The final considerations relate exclusively to the remedy for the impositions practiced in the sale of fresh vegetables and fruits. A system of competent inspection will undoubtedly accomplish much and correct many of the alleged abuses; and not only must the plan be wisely regulated, but the officials must be persons skilled in the art of gathering and packing and in the transportation of perishable fruits and vegetables. No mere novice who has passed a lounging life in a city, absolutely ignorant of the essential qualities of fresh fruits and vegetables, too weak to resist temptation and too timid to fearlessly discharge a disagreeable duty, would accomplish any good. To this must be added the right of confiscation. The enormity of the crime must be brought directly home to the practical and pecuniary necessities of the offender. The business of huckstering can be conducted in a proper manner with profit, and I would rather not believe that every man engaged in the business resorts to the tricks of the trade.

But the most effectual means for the accomplishment of satisfactory results will be the establishment of free market-places for the accommodation of the producer. Afford ample opportunities for the utilization of the products of his labor, and cease compelling him to sink his scanty earnings in the enormous profits of middlemen. The perishable products of the farm are introduced into cities for immediate consumption, and every obstacle which obstructs the ready access of the consumer to the producer should be removed, and municipalities should abandon such sources of revenue. Thus may value be enhanced to the producer and diminished to the consumer, quality will be improved, and health promoted.

On motion, Dr. Busey's paper was referred to the Executive Committee for publication. At this point Dr. Harris, from the Executive Committee, reported favorably on the admission of several gentlemen previously proposed for membership. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, a resolution was adopted to strike, in future, from the roll of membership all who may be two years in arrears for their subscription. An invitation was received from the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and also from the President of the Jewish Hospital, inviting the association to visit their respective institutions.

The association then took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session began as appointed, and the paper upon "The Sanitary Laws and Existing Methods of Public Health Administration of the Cities of the United States and Canada, and the Vital Statistics of these Cities," by Elisha Harris, M. D., of New-York, was presented, and as it comprised a vast quantity of statistics and upward of 100 pages of MSS., he suggested to read it by title. It was so ordered, and the document was referred for publication.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VACCINATION, BY DR. TONER.

Dr. Joseph M. Toner, of Washington, next read an important paper on the conditions and accidents which endanger, limit, or prevent vaccination from giving full protection against small-pox. Having expressed his opinion on the sufficiency of vaccination, and having referred to the extravagant and false statements disseminated by its opponents, he asked: Are there any conditions or accidents for which neither vaccination itself nor the physician is responsible, which may occur to render the operation ineffectual against small-pox? We believe there are defects in the practice as at present conducted, but they are of a character to be removed, corrected, or prevented. Some of these depend upon the condition, the age, and the habits of the patient; and others that grow out of the care taken by or of the individual after the virus is introduced, and still others relate to the genuineness of the virus itself, its freshness, its proper introduction, and its security against interference through every stage of its development and decline. We must recognize the fact that communities are composed of persons representing almost every standard of health, of every age, of different degrees of intelligence and regard for cleanliness and personal comfort; hence the success of the measure is embarrassed by the existence in many various forms of disease, local and constitutional. The profession must therefore consider and estimate whether any impediment or unfavorable influence is exerted over vaccination by particular affections, pursuits, or occupations, and to what extent they may defeat protective vaccination so as to be able to correct the failure from this source. The existence of any general fever or specific eruptive disease has since the introduction of the practice of vaccination been considered as liable to defeat the development of the true protective vesicle. It has also been held that persons working with or whose systems are under the influence of mercury or sulphur are in danger of not receiving the protective vaccination during such a period. If these observations be true, that such slight causes defeat protection, it is then rendered very probable that certain habits and pursuits may also disturb the development and progress of regular vaccine vesicles, and for which we must be constantly on our guard. There is, too, a whole chapter of involuntary accidents to vaccination, which fortunately are at minimum in infancy, an age at which it is found a greater number of deaths occur from small-pox than at any other period of life. These are chiefly of a mechanical character, as scratching by the hand, bruises, or by friction from clothing, which may so fret and prematurely influence the part as to induce suppuration, thus defeating the formation of a proper vaccine vesicle, and the areola which is the trustworthy index to the constitutional effect. It is of the first importance to uniform success of the practice of vaccination that the vaccinator shall be possessed of a special skill and knowledge of the subject. He must be a painstaking and an intelligent physician, vigilant and able to determine in advance the probable influence which the surrounding circumstances and the actual conditions of each case would exercise over the result of the vaccination. Since the fact has been demonstrated that the cow can be inoculated at pleasure with various materials it has been accomplished by many vaccinators of Europe and America. When lymph thus obtained is introduced into the human system it is found to be safe, and to produce a series of phenomena characteristic of this modified disease which affords a complete protection against small-pox, as that disease does against a second attack. I but assert the conviction of not only every medical man, but of every intelligent citizen, that a properly performed and successful vaccination, whether with a humanized or animal virus, is as complete a protection against small-pox now as it ever was, and is a more perfect prophylactic than we possess against any other known disease. Jenner himself recognized the existence of a spurious cow-pox, which gives no protection, and stated that it was so similar in its appearance to the genuine as to mislead all but the most careful observers.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance, and a prerequisite to success, that the vaccinator obtains for his uses virus of unquestioned purity, whether from the animal or from the human subject. Although I should prefer the use of lymph in all vaccinations, yet the difficulty of preserving and storing it is so great as to place it almost beyond the power of physicians in general, and particularly those in country practice, to keep up a supply in a condition of undoubted purity. But, while the lymph is to be preferred, I am very confident that crusts formed on the arms of healthy infants from the introduction of genuine fresh virus, when the vesicles form at the regular time, and present all the characteristic appearances, and pass through all the different stages of development and decline without rupture or waste of the lymph, and come off at the regular time, will produce vaccination in others with entire safety and with uniform success, giving a protection quite equal to that gained where the virus is taken directly from the heifer. The particular mode of introducing the virus, perhaps, makes but little difference in the result produced, provided no undue injury is done to the tissues, and the lymph, or dissolved crusts, are brought in direct contact with the absorbents that lie in the cutis, although the shape of the resulting vesicle may depend somewhat upon the particular operation.

Insusceptibility to vaccination is rare. Failure to induce vaccination is more frequently the fault of the virus used than of the operator and insusceptibility of the individual. The distinctive and essential characteristics of a successful vaccination are the vesicles and the areola; the febrile or constitutional disturbance formerly considered so important may be so slight as to scarcely attract attention, yet the protection is sufficient. Severe constitutional symptoms are more frequently met with in revaccinations than in primary ones.

Having referred to the importance of securing good and complete vaccinations, Dr. Toner continued: It is probable that the natural tendency of vaccination is to regularity of sequences and general characteristic appearances, and may resist many disturbing causes, but I apprehend that whatever disturbs even but slightly vitiates in part, or to a dangerous degree, the quality and completeness of the vesicles, and with this the sufficiency of protection against small-pox. Besides the condition already indicated, there is a whole chapter of accidents that may occur after good virus has been introduced, even by a skillful operator, in the most approved manner; hence inspection during the progress of the development of the vaccine vesicle ought to take place, if practicable, on the fourth, the eighth, and the tenth days, so as to be satisfied as to the regular advance and decline, or of any abnormal deviation in the course of the disease. What are the accidents that may occur after vaccination of a proper subject with a genuine fluid or dried lymph, or good crust that may impair or destroy the genuineness and insufficiency of vaccination? I will mention, first, mechanical interferences, as they are the most common, such as scratching with the hand during the developing stage, so as to prevent the formation of the original papule, or to break the vesicles as they form, and thus drain the lymph before the areola has formed or fully developed. Friction of clothing, or bruises of any kind, may set up an early and undue inflammation that may prevent or render the contents of the vesicle abnormal in character, and, therefore, affording no protection. The occurrence of any inflammation at the point of insertion, from a known or unknown cause, that interferes with the regular development and regular course of the vaccination vesicle, the areole, or the formation of a firm scab or crust. An erysipelatous inflammation setting up at the point of insertion of the virus, or indeed on any point of the body, will defeat protective vaccination. The development in the patient, soon after the insertion of the virus, of latent eruptive febrile disease, such as measles, scarlet fever, &c., will arrest and most likely interfere with the sufficiency of the vaccination. But it is not so much my purpose to mention a long list of accidents as to invite renewed attention to the possibility of an actual failure to secure complete protection in many cases, through accidents which special skill and vigilant inspection would at once discover and remedy by greater care and the reinserting of vaccine virus. This view of necessity opens the question as to whether vaccination protects primarily and by virtue of the presence of the identical virus introduced, or whether the protection is a secondary consequence of conditions produced in the system which the virus gets into activity, and which manifests itself in a characteristic secretion, and the part where it entered and from which material is absorbed that seems to give the protection and immunity from small-pox.

Dr. Seaton, one of the very best living authors on vaccination, does not favor unnecessarily frequent revaccinations. After a successful primary vaccination in infancy that produces two or more typical vaccine cicatrices, he should not revaccinate, except the exposure was unusual, until the period of puberty. We must not confound the broken and ruptured vesicle of an otherwise genuine vaccination with that resulting from spurious vaccination set up from fault in the virus, or in the system itself, which they often greatly resemble. But I am inclined to believe any injury that would break or greatly irritate the primary papule before the distinct vesicle has formed, may so alter the character of the development and protective process as to render them unprotective. Though some areola may form after a ruptured vesicle, and the system give evidence of the constitutional effect by slight fever and tenderness of the axillary glands, the sufficiency of the vaccination cannot be relied upon. When vaccination is so performed as to produce a number of vesicles, and when all but one should accidentally be broken and the lymph wasted before the ninth day, I would deem it advisable at once, or, within a few months, to revaccinate, because of the apprehended insufficiency from want of quantity. The importance of preserving without disturbance at least two genuine protective vesicles gains the strongest testimony from observations of Marson.

But if we concede that the protective influence can be interfered with by certain skin diseases, we will have no difficulty in recognizing the possibility that protective vaccination largely depends on the number and genuineness and the careful preservation of the vesicles.

SPURIOUS VACCINATION.

This general head may comprise all we have to say on deviations in the character of vaccine virus and deviations from the normal course of the true protective vesicle. Perfectly good vaccine lymph, even in the primary vaccinations, may produce a spurious pustule, and consequently secure no immunity from small-pox, and it is the duty of the vaccinator to detect and remedy this accident. The conditions that may cause this are, perhaps, more numerous than we have been in the habit of supposing. As we have stated, any cause that will bring on undue inflammation of the part and interfere with the regular progress of the first stages, so that the pure lymph is not secreted, we believe does this. If the papular state be hastened the vesicle will be illy formed, and the lymph opaque and unfit to use in propagating the disease, and does not promise complete protection. The centre of the vesicle in such a case is not depressed, and the vesicle is not well defined at the border.

It is quite an easy matter to learn the characteristic appearance of the perfectly regular protective vaccine vesicle, and any considerable deviations from this as to time or character must be looked upon with grave suspicion. It is to this point that I wish to direct special attention. Vaccination may be retarded somewhat in its course, but I think it can never be accelerated beyond a day or so without destroying its protective character. In some respects the spurious vaccination resembles the appearances which are so common in cases of revaccination, and may, instead of that, mislead the experienced, unless on their guard. This resemblance has frequently been observed in revaccinations as to raise the question whether it is possible to produce a second time in the same subject a vaccination that is perfectly characteristic of the genuine primary vaccination. A revaccination where the system is partially protected runs a more rapid course than a primary vaccination, and necessarily puts on some of the supicious appearances. However, I have seen, as have others who have vaccinated much, cases of revaccination with a characteristic development of the vesicle, and its being capable of propagation in another person, and producing a true, protective vaccine vesicle. The time for taking the lymph ought to be limited to the sixth, seventh, and eighth days, and then only when it perfectly corresponds to all the requisites of genuine vaccine lymph or fluid laid down so well by Jenner himself. Crusts should only be used when they are known to have formed on healthy young children, and where the vesicle remained unbroken and dried with all its contents, producing no ulcerative effects upon the arm, and being detached from the twelfth to thirteenth day. A vaccination that toward the close sets up a creeping or extending ulcer, and the discharge of an ichorous material, dries of an amber color, and remains crumbly, should not be used in vaccination. Indeed, the broad principle must prevail that no crust should be used that contains anything but the dried lymph, and lymph, whether fresh or dried, when it has been taken between the days and possessing the characteristics pointed out by Jenner.

Dr. Harvey E. Brown's report upon yellow fever on the Dry Tortugas, similar in most respects to that read at the last year's session, was next presented. It was referred for publication.

THE CAUSATION OF SCARLATINA, BY DR. C. F. RODENSTEIN.

Dr. Rodenstein, of Tremont, after speaking of epidemics in general, described the course of scarlet fever in the Twenty-fourth Ward, which he illustrated by a sanitary map and tables of statistics; and from the facts collected he inferred that scarlet fever is caused by contagion and the drinking of water impregnated with vegetable decay from swamps, and said as follows:

"The adoption of the theory of the duality of causes in scarlet fever is of considerable practical advantage, for whatever theory we may construct for ourselves, we deem that the best which gives us the surest guide for practice. The indications for the public treatment of scarlatina are, first, to neutralize the contagion; second, to remove the conditions which are necessary for its development. Public authorities will probably never be able to control the propagation of the contagion, and yet much may be done to limit an epidemic by disinfectants. At the Protectory I have had ample opportunities to convince myself of their efficiency, not only in scarlatina, but in small-pox and measles also. I insist on early and absolute isolation. The rooms are so constructed that I get good ventilation, and between the two doors hangs a blanket saturated with a solution of carbolic acid. The patient, when the eruption appear, is anointed with a mixture of glycerine or carbolic acid. I attach much importance to this treatment, not only as a prophylatic measure, but also a therapeutic means, and more so in small-pox than in scarlet fever. Whatever passes out of the room is disinfected, and refuse is immediately buried and the floors are thoroughly cleansed. In this manner I have succeeded in controlling epidemic diseases wherever they have appeared in the institution." In conclusion he alluded to the hopelessness of destroying contagion, the nature of which is problematical, and whose presence is suspected everywhere, and said that if it could not be destroyed the conditions under which it alone can develop into a disease could be removed. If, said he, we cannot destroy the seed, we can destroy the soil in which alone it can germinate. Drainage, removal of filth, attention to ventilation, removal of all unhygienic conditions of soil, lie within the powers of Boards of Health. He advocated the necessity of skilled sanitary inspectors, and finally remarked it would be a betrayal of trust to society were the association to follow the advice of some savans, and suspend sanitary measures because contagious germs escape tests.

THE TREATMENT OF TANK OFFAL.

Dr. Benjamin C. Miller, of Chicago, next read the following paper upon the method of treatment of gases from rendering tanks, and the disposal of tank offal: To sanitarians, and, indeed, to the citizens of all large cities, the question how to care for animals, how to kill them, and the proper method of caring for the products of slaughter-houses, are exceedingly grave questions that not only concern the health of individuals but the comfort of entire communities. In considering this business I shall refer to the manner in which it was conducted in Chicago up to 1865, and mention some of the improvements made since that time, and describe some of the apparatus now in use. At that time all live stock was received at the different yards in the city, the principal ones being on Twenty-second street. The accommodations were not first-class. The pens were not, as a rule, planked, and the animals were compelled to stand in the mud. In 1865 the present yards were opened, and since that time everything has been received at that place. In these yards the pens are sewered and floored, and for hogs and sheep are covered to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. The roadways and alley through the yards are macadamized. In each pen every arrangement for watering and feeding the animals is complete, water being furnished from an artesian well. Mr. John B. Sherman, the Superintendent, has complete control, and has a large force at work constantly to keep the yards in good sanitary condition. Inspectors pass through the yards and examine all animals, and all found maimed or diseased are condemned, and not permitted to leave the yards, but killed and sold to a company who take them to an establishment some twenty miles from Chicago, on the Calmuck, to be rendered out for their fat. To Mr. Sherman the public are indebted for many of the reforms in handling and caring for cattle in transit to market. The following figures will show substantially the number of animals received, each of the three first years the yards were open, also, the number received in 1873: Hogs, 688,140; sheep, 179,880; cattle, 330,301. While in 1873 the receipts were: Sheep, 291,734; hogs, 4,337,750; cattle, 761,428—an increase of 4,199,581. Previous to 1855 nothing had been done in reference to gases generated in the rendering tanks or in the care of tank offal. Rendering was in many houses done in open kettles, and where tanks were used the steam and gases were permitted to escape into the open air, and the offensive odors carried over the city. Every year brought to the city a large increase in the number of animals slaughtered, and a corresponding increase in the number of slaughter-houses with attendant disagreeable odors. Nothing had been done to utilize the tank refuse. The only question was how to get rid of it. Before navigation closed it was taken out on the lake and dumped several miles from shore, and after that buried on the prairies to add to the city smells when the sun warmed it up in Summer. The quantity of tank refuse can be estimated when we know that a beef gives fifty pounds, a hog twenty pounds, and a sheep seven pounds. The amount for 1873 was 22,784,366 pounds. The first effort made to care for the gases of the rendering tanks was by a regulation of the Board of Health compelling the use of condensers, where the condensed steam and gases were passed into the street sewers. This was an improvement over the old method, but was not at all satisfactory, the gases escaping through the manholes into the streets. The first attempt to utilize the tank refuse and to convert it into a fertilizer was by a company who used a patent drier. This was a success so far as the drying was concerned, but the enormous volumes of steam and gases evolved were such that, with the attendant odors, they were indicted as a nuisance. The machine consists of a cylinder, 30 feet in length, with an axle passing through, with arms attached, the cylinder and arms revolving in the same direction, the arms much more rapidly. Underneath the machine are several fire-places, which heat the cylinder and furnish a current of hot air, which passes through the cylinder. The end of the cylinder where the material is fed in is the highest. Here it comes in contact with the hot air, and it is kept moving until it passes out at the other end, dried, taking about five minutes in its passage. About two tons of raw material can be dried in an hour. Two years since an apparatus was attached for the purpose of destroying the gases. This consists of a condenser, where the steam is condensed and the gases passed to a combustion chamber, which is kept at a temperature of 2,100°, when, it is claimed, they are destroyed. When the machine is run without using the combustion chamber the amount of smoke and steam discharged from the stack is enormous; but when the combustion chamber is used but little or no smoke escapes from the chimney, and little or no offense is caused from the process. Another machine is used for this purpose, which consists of a cylinder with heat applied underneath, surrounded with an air chamber. Inside is an axle with arms which revolve by machinery, and stirs the material constantly until drilled. This machine will dry about one and a half tons at a charge, taking about three hours. As originally constructed, no provision was made for caring for the gases, which were permitted to escape into the open air. Lately, however, the owners of the machine have attached a process for destroying the gases from the driers, and have connected the escape pipe of the rendering tanks with the same. This process consists of a pipe leading from the drier and tanks to an upright boiler, some thirty feet in height, filled with brick, and so laid that water will percolate freely between them. From the top of this boiler is a pipe leading to the base of a second upright boiler, which is filled as the first one. From the top of this the pipe leads to a swiftly-rotating fan, which exhausts the air and draws the gases from the drier. Passing through the upright boilers the steam is condensed, and the gases, passing through the fan, are driven under the furnace, and are claimed to be destroyed. This process has been in use but a short time, and how well it will work I cannot as yet judge, but I am sure that it is a great improvement over the old plan. Another method used for this purpose dries differently from the others. The first mentioned dries by heat applied externally and hot air passing through the cylinder coming in contact with the material. The second with heat applied externally, but with an air-chamber surrounding part of the machine, and hot air escaping into the cavity of the cylinder from the air-chamber; but in the last-mentioned machine the heat is applied by a jet of pulverized fuel on the inside of the cylinder. The machine consists of a cylinder, varying in size according to the work to be done, placed on an incline and supported by friction rollers. At one end is a fire-place, and at the other a smoke-stack. In the fire-place a fire is kept burning, which ignites the jet of pulverized fuel thrown into the cylinder, the pulverized fuel keeping up a temperature in the cylinder from 2,300° to 2,700°. The material is put in at the fire-place by an elevator, and about ten tons of raw material can be used an hour. Drying so rapidly, immense volumes of gas and steam are given off. (The raw material containing from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of water.) This is passed through a combustion chamber in the base of the stack, which consists of an inverted cone, with a grate at the base. On this is a fire. The apex of the cone is perforated with numerous openings leading into the stack. In the side of the chamber is an opening into which a jet of pulverized fuel is projected, which keeps the chamber at a heat varying from 2,300° to 2,700°. In passing through the chamber it is claimed the gases are destroyed. This process has been in operation for about two years, and has given general satisfaction. The experiments made to test the thoroughness with which the gases were destroyed were very satisfactory.

The latest machine put in operation consists of an oblong cylinder, surrounded by a steam jacket. Inside is a round cylinder, armed with teeth, which revolves and keeps the material in motion. This machine is worked by the refuse steam of the packing-house. The gases pass upward into a chamber into which a pipe enters. The pipe is filled with a hundred small holes, and the water pouring into the chamber, condenses the steam, and the gases escape into the sewer with the waste water. This machine is valuable on account of the economy of working and the small space occupied, and at the same time has capacity enough to keep a house clean and prevent accumulations. By the use of the machines mentioned, which include all the more prominent ones, the tank refuse can be cared for, and without giving serious offense. But each process requires care in working it. After the Board of Health passed regulations regarding the use of condensers, many experiments were made looking toward the destroying tank gases. The packing-house of to-day is totally different from that of ten years ago. Aside from the improvements in caring for the refuse and gases, much has been done in other directions. The houses are now properly sewered and ventilated, not only by windows but by mechanical means of the most approved methods. In the place of wood floors in the cellars in some of the new houses stone has been substituted. Packers have learned the value of cleanliness, and by observing the proper sanitary regulations a better grade of pork can be cured. In the management of some houses it has been demonstrated that the business can be done without serious offense. And if improvements progress in the same ratio in the future as they have in the past, and packers adopt them, and do their work well, we shall have slight cause for complaint against packing houses.

CAN SMALL-POX BECOME EPIDEMIC? BY DR. E. M. SNOW.

Dr. Edwin M. Snow, Superintendent of Health, Providence, R. I., next read the following paper upon the question, Does small-pox become epidemic, or is its spread solely by its own contagious property?

The phrase, "epidemic small-pox" is common in writings upon medical and sanitary subjects. Whenever that disease is prevalent in any place it is freely and generally spoken of as "epidemic," without, apparently, any very definite idea of what is meant by the word. In addition to this common use of the term as applied to the prevalence of the disease in single cities or districts, we often hear of "the epidemic of small-pox that has prevailed in Europe and America during the last few years," thus asserting the existence not only of a local cause of small-pox in single places, but of a wide-spread cause, which extends at the same time over continents and oceans.

A writer in the *Sanitarian* for the present month uses language similar to this; but a more full and definite statement of what is meant by the phrase "epidemic small-pox," and of what is claimed in regard to it, is found in the following language from the fourth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health for the year 1872:

"We are now in the midst of an epidemic influence of small-pox poison more virulent than has been known for many generations. The evidence is abundant to show that both in Europe and America there is, for some reason entirely unknown, a readiness in the human body to receive both the virus of small-pox and the virus of the vaccine disease such as no one living has before seen.

There are records of such epidemics before the great discovery of Jenner, and they were truly terrible—destroying from one-fifth to one-third of all who were seized, and this comprised the whole population except those who had been previously attacked or had been inoculated with the small-pox virus.

The present epidemic is of such intensity that it is quite common for persons who have had small-pox in former years to now have it again. Such occurrences have been previously rare.

Vaccination, whether from the cow or from the human body, 'takes' readily, and re-vaccinations prove abundantly the extraordinary susceptibility to the vaccine disease now prevailing, and *never before existing.*"

This is strong language, and describes vividly, though we think with some exaggeration, a condition of things that existed in Boston in the Winter of 1872-73. A condition of things precisely similar existed in Philadelphia in the Winter previous, and has existed within a few years in Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Washington, Pittsburg, Lowell, Worcester, and other cities in this country, and in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and other cities in Europe. We are all familiar with a similar condition of things, though not perhaps to the same degree. We have all seen times when the small-pox seemed to spread more rapidly, and more easily than at other times, and when vaccination seemed to "take" more readily. But does this condition of things, when it exists, depend upon any "epidemic influence of the small-pox poison?" In other words, Can small-pox become epidemic?

There are two points in the language I have quoted from the Massachusetts Report, to which I wish to call attention. The first is the description of the state of things relating to small-pox, which is ascribed to epidemic influence.

Second.—The claim that this "epidemic influence of small-pox poison" existed at the time named—the Winter of 1872-73—not only throughout the State of Massachusetts, but even throughout all Europe and America.

Let us first examine the *second* portion of the subject. Though it is quite common to speak, as in the language quoted, of the epidemic, of small-pox as widespread and even covering both continents, I cannot see the reasons for the statement, nor acknowledge its truth. At the time named, it is undoubtedly true that there was a very general prevalence of small-pox in the City of Boston, such as is rarely seen in this country; but it is not true that, at that time, this condition of things existed generally in Europe or in America, not even in New-England, nor even throughout the State of Massachusetts. In truth, there was no marked prevalence of small-pox at that time in this country, except in Boston and in a few Western cities. As this point is simply a question of fact, we may be permitted to quote a few facts which we find in the report from which the language is taken. In the thirteen months including the year 1872 and the first month of the year 1873, notwithstanding this so-called epidemic influence of small-pox, there were 120 towns in Massachusetts where not a single case of the disease, modified or unmodified, occurred; there were fifty towns in each of which a single case only occurred; and there were 111 towns in which the number of cases was five or less. No report was received from twenty-five small towns, which should undoubtedly be included with the towns in which no case occurred. We find, then, that of 342 towns in the State, 145 had not a single case of small-pox all through this terrible epidemic; 111 towns more had only five cases or less during the whole thirteen months, leaving only 86 out of the whole 342 towns in the State in which there were more than five cases of small-pox or varioloid during that time. Certainly we cannot be expected to believe that an epidemic of small-pox, such as the report so vividly describes, existed in any town that had less than five cases of small-pox or varioloid in thirteen months.

We might show further, that this prevalence of small-pox, called a terrible epidemic, was not wide-spread or general, even in Massachusetts, from the fact that, during the whole thirteen months, cities of considerable size, near and in constant communication with Boston, had only a very limited number of cases of the disease. Thus Lynn, with 30,000 inhabitants, within ten miles of Boston, had only ninety-two cases in thirteen months; Lowell, twenty-five miles distant, with 42,000 inhabitants, had only seventeen cases; Worcester, forty-two miles distant, with 45,000 people, had only twenty-four cases; Lawrence, twenty-five miles distant, with a population of 30,000, had only thirty-seven cases. In all these places the most of the cases that occurred were brought from Boston, and yet it is certain from the figures given, that no terrible epidemic influence existed in them.

I may add that the City of Providence, with nearly 100,000 inhabitants, forty-three miles from Boston, received during the same time, directly or indirectly, thirty-two cases of small-pox from that city, yet at no time were there the slightest indications of the so called epidemic influence described in the report I have quoted. Looking abroad throughout the country, at that time, we see no evidence of any general and wide-spread epidemic of small-pox. There were a few cities with a considerable amount of the disease, and more places with single cases, or a few cases, that could be directly traced to cities where the disease was prevalent. But the prevalence of small-pox was most certainly the marked exception, and not the general rule throughout the country. In far the largest portion of the country the disease did not exist at all, and the unusual tendency of the disease to spread, and the remarkable facility of vaccine virus to take effect, as described in Boston, were almost unknown outside of that city. It was in Boston at that time, as it was the year previous in Philadelphia, and as it has been at different times within ten years in a few other cities in this country and in Europe. But this wonderful prevalence of small-pox was not at that time, and has never in recent times, been so general and wide-spread at the same moment of time, as would be necessary to constitute a true epidemic. It seems to me that we may safely conclude that the small-pox of the Winter of 1872-73 did not possess the important characteristic of a true epidemic—of being wide-spread over the country at the same time. Let us now examine the condition of things that existed in Boston at that time, and which was ascribed in the Massachusetts report to "the epidemic influence of small-pox poison."

Was this an epidemic influence, or can it be explained more rationally in some other way? In other words, Can small-pox become epidemic? We understand by an epidemic influence, some cause of disease which is wide-spread in its effects upon the people, which is independent of the ordinary or sporadic causes of disease, and which in itself and by itself has some power toward producing disease. Thus, for an illustration, when Asiatic cholera is truly epidemic there is wide-spread over the country an influence which, of itself, tends to produce cholera, and which, in connection with local causes, does produce it, and without which the cholera cannot exist, even though all the local causes may be present. Can we conceive of any such influence in connection with small-pox; any influence that can be correctly called epidemic? We all acknowledge small-pox to be contagious, and so far as we know, no case of the disease ever occurs at the present day without contagion either direct or indirect. There may be causes like cold, which preserve the contagious virus and make it more active; and there may be causes like heat, which tend to weaken and destroy its power; but we can conceive of no cause that will have the slightest tendency to produce a case of small-pox without contagion.

What, then, was the cause in the City of Boston, at the time named, that produced the state of things so vividly described in the extract we have given, when the small-pox seemed to fill the air, and to leap from house to house, and to spread through the city, defying all attempts to trace the course of the contagion? In the City of Boston during the year 1872, and the first four months of the year 1873, there were 1,000 deaths from small-pox, the greatest prevalence being in the last three months of 1872. In unmodified cases of small-pox one in four or five will die; but in cases of the modified disease the deaths are very rare. The result is that when small-pox is prevalent in a community where vaccination has been more or less attended to, there is usually a large number of cases of the modified disease, called varioloid. We may undoubtedly assume, as a low estimate, that in Boston at the time referred to, there were at least ten cases of small-pox, modified or unmodified, for each death from the disease. It is probable that the number was still larger. This would give, at the lowest estimate, 10,000 cases of small-pox, modified or unmodified, in Boston during the period named. During the month of October, 1872, there were 103 deaths, which represented 1,030 cases of disease; in November, 165 deaths and 1,650 cases; in December, 252 deaths and 2,520 cases. Each case of the disease would last from two to six weeks, or more. It seems probable from these facts—indeed, we may consider it certain—that at one time, and for a considerable time, there were from 2,000 to 2,500 cases of the disease existing in Boston. Let us consider for a moment what a case of small-pox is. Each case, from its beginning to its close, is a living manufactory, in active operation, of virulent contagious poison. Every part of the body, yes, every pore of the body, exhales this poison; every secretion of the body is saturated with it. It is manufactured in the skin at first in a liquid form, and then dries up and is preserved in quantities sufficient, in each ordinary case of small-pox, to give the disease to millions of persons. All the clothing, bedding, and furniture of the sick chamber are infected with the poison, and give it forth into the atmosphere every time they are moved. More than this, every person sick with small-pox is breathing forth volumes of the contagion with every respiration. Thus the 600,000 cubic inches of atmospheric air that each patient inhales each day come forth from his lungs changed into a virulent contagious poison.

This is a single case of small-pox. Now if thousands of these cases exist at the same time in a crowded city, and if the number continues full week after week, and month after month, it must certainly be sufficient to render the air of the city infected, at least in sections of it, so that persons might take the disease in passing the streets without seeing or coming in direct contact with any case.

So, too, this concentration of small-pox poison would affect the whole people, giving the disease to all who had any remnant of susceptibility for it. Some persons who had previously had the small-pox, and some who had been vaccinated, would again be affected with the disease in its modified form. This was precisely the condition of Boston for a considerable period in the Fall of 1872, and the following Winter. It seems to me possible, and indeed probable, that the amount of the disease in that city, at that time, was sufficient of itself to produce all the conditions which were ascribed to epidemic influence in the extract from the report already presented. These conditions did not exist in the cities and towns named, within a few miles of Boston, simply because there was not enough of the disease in those towns to produce them, and the fact that these conditions did not exist in those towns is, of itself, proof positive that there was no true epidemic influence of small-pox poison existing in the State at that time.

My conclusion is that the great prevalence of small-pox in Boston in 1872-73, as well as in Philadelphia the year previous, and in other cities from time to time, had no connection with any true epidemic influence; but that the condition of things existing in those cities, and resembling an epidemic when the disease was at its height, was due solely to the great number of cases of the disease existing at the same time in a crowded city.

It seems to me that the interests of sanitary science require us to repudiate the idea that the prevalence of small-pox may depend upon any mysterious influence called epidemic. The language itself is inconsistent and absurd. Small-pox is the result of a specific poison applied to the human body, through the skin, or through the lungs, and producing definite, specific effects. The vaccination disease is the result of a specific poison applied to the human body through the skin, and producing definite, specific effects. Both the vaccine disease and small-pox are frequently prevalent in our cities, to a greater or less extent, the vaccine disease much more so than the small-pox. May we not as well speak of the epidemic influence of the vaccine poison as of the epidemic influence of the small-pox poison? We do not need the theory of "epidemic influence" to account for the prevalence of small-pox in any place; nor can we agree that such a theory is any valid excuse for such a prevalence of the disease. In this assembly, certainly, the doctrine is established that small-pox is propagated by contagion, and that we have in vaccination an almost absolutely perfect preventive of it. Whatever, then, may be our views in regard to epidemic influence, as sanitarians we must all agree, with reference to any and to all cities and communities, that the prevalence or the absence of small-pox will always be in exact ratio to the neglect or the observance of sanitary measures, including vaccination, by the authorities and by the people.

DISCUSSION ON HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

Dr. Snow's paper was referred to the Committee on Printing, and the time having arrived for discussion on hospital construction, Dr. Kirkwright, Chief of Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, was introduced and spoke at length in favor of permanent hospitals, which he thought could certainly be made quite as good as temporary buildings favored by some of the papers. He believed in heating by steam and ventilation by fans. All methods of ventilating by heat in the Winter are not commendable. In Summer forced ventilation is quite as necessary as in Winter. In regard to the construction of hospitals, he thought that the best would always be the cheapest.

Dr. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospital Service, next read a paper on "Hospitals and Their Construction," in which he reviewed separately and at length the ground arrangement of the wards, the distances between them, the number of floors, the cubic space and superficial space, the materials for constructing walls, ceilings, and floors, and all other details in regard to light, heat, and ventilation. The windows of a ward should be opposite each other, and should be arranged at such intervals as that not more than two beds need be placed between any two windows. In the plan of the San Francisco Marine Hospital the windows are three feet wide, seven feet apart, and come within three feet of the floor. Over each window there is a large transom, which may be opened to any degree, or closed by means of a cord working over a pulley. By opening every other transom and raising the opposite corresponding window from the bottom a few inches, and placing vertically on the sill a board, which should be about twice as wide as the opening and a few inches removed from the window, a free interchange of the outer and inner air may be obtained without exposing the patients to direct draughts of air.

This mode of ventilation can be used to any considerable extent only when the temperature of the outer air is mild. The open fire-place is the best ventilator of a ward when the weather without is such as to render it necessary to keep the windows and doors closed, and no ward should be without an open grate, no matter what other mode of heating is adopted. All drains should be ventilated. This is best accomplished by continuing the main drain pipe (into which the lesser ones enter) straight up through the top of the building. The drains should not pass under any portion of the hospital, and consequently should be placed in the outer walls. Care should be taken that no fresh air supply-flue opens near the sewer.

A hospital designed for the treatment of acute diseases should be so located as to be easily accessible. The site should be free from nuisances of every kind; abundantly supplied with pure fresh water; sufficiently elevated to insure good surface and subsoil drainage, and isolated to an extent sufficient to give the grounds the necessary exposure to currents of air. The hospital proper should consist of pavilions or separate detached buildings of wood, one story in height preferable, and of simple architectural design, constructed with the view of destroying them so soon as the peculiar hospital diseases, erysipelas, pyæmia, gangrene, &c., are engendered by the cumulated miasm of the patients, a condition which usually obtains after the continued use of a ward for ten or fifteen years, the time depending mainly upon the amount of air-space to each patient and the character of the ventilation.

The next speaker on this subject was Dr. Ray, of Philadelphia, the oldest Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum system, agreed with most of the theories advanced by the distinguished gentlemen who preceded him. But he took exception to many of the ventilating processes advocated. He deemed forced ventilation, or airing by force, the requisite mode. He briefly alluded to floorings and walls, and absolutely condemned the habit of oiling floors.

He was followed by Dr. Ashurst, visiting surgeon to several institutions in Philadelphia. He thought that the objections to permanent hospitals were ill-founded. He reviewed curtly the differences and advantages of the permanent and temporary hospitals, and concluded with the statement that he was convinced that hospitals were blessings rather than pest-houses to communities.

Dr. J. S. Billings elaborated one or two of the points advanced by him yesterday in his paper on this topic, and after him came the reading of the papers remaining on to-day's programme.

The association then adjourned until evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the association was very largely attended, Mr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, of this city, presiding. Prof. C. F. Chandler, of New-York, was to have read a paper on "Practical Applications of Chemistry in the Public Health Service," but, owing to previous engagements, he was not able to attend.

Prof. Edward Orton, President of the Ohio Agricultural College, having been introduced, read a paper on "The Relations between Geology and the Sanitary Science." He showed how geological structure affects the water supply, and how wells are rendered injurious by the too close proximity of cess-pools, and asserted that the drift-wells of the country, in all densely populated districts are utterly unsafe for human use. To wells and springs, however, where they are properly located, and where they are properly guarded against doing the vicarious work of discharging sewerage, they should look for a proper water supply. Roof water gathered in properly constructed cisterns is, he said, always safe, and so is running or river water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE IN CONNECTION WITH WATER SUPPLIES.

Gen. E. L. Viele, civil engineer, next read the following paper on the principles and practice of drainage and sewerage in connection with water supplies:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The meeting of this association in the City of Philadelphia recalls the fact that the first Sanitary Congress in America was held in this city May 13, 1857. Previous to that event the barbarous quarantine codes, which time had made venerable, were rigidly enforced. The sick were treated worse than criminals, and the restrictions imposed by ignorance and fear to prevent the spread of disease were not only cruel in themselves, but provoked the very results which were so much dreaded.

In the language of Dr. Jewell, "They advocated antiquated and obsolete doctrines, they embarrassed commerce, oppressed the merchant, imposed severe restrictions on the healthy, inflicted cruelties on the sick, and when rigidly enforced became the ready means of disseminating and entailing disease and death."

The great leader of that congress—a true apostle of sanitary reform—was the illustrious Dr. Wilson Jewell, of Philadelphia—a man of whom any city, any State, or any nation, might be justly proud. How long, how well and faithfully he labored in the cause his co-workers in the field can bear ample testimony.

His words bore the stamp both of faith and of prophecy when he said: "The work of sanitary reform in our country has commenced in earnest, and my desire and prayer is to be engaged in this work in season and out of season, until I behold the first fruits of our united and persevering exertions, displaying its rich influence in the organization of a well-ordered sanitary police, embracing both external and internal hygiene through legislative enactments in all our large cities."

None the less earnest as a champion of sanitary reform was the eminent Dr. John Bell, also of Philadelphia. To him the world is indebted for the most learned and exhaustive treatise on the importance and economy of sanitary measures to cities that ever has or probably ever will be written. Replete with the wisdom and experience of the past, it will be for all time a guide in the future to the practical sanitarian. And so long as mankind is led by humanity and directed by wisdom to provide measures of protection from pestilence and relief from disease, so long will the names of Jewell and Bell be honored and revered among men.

The crusade against ignorance in behalf of humanity, so well begun under the auspices of such eminent leaders, has been maintained until the present time, with what results let the diminished death rate of our large cities, and their marked immunity from pestilence, bear witness. Those who have been more or less identified with this cause have come together for counsel and guidance. To exhibit what has been accomplished in the past, and to plan what may be accomplished in the future, by intelligent co-operation.

So far as sanitary engineering is concerned, or that particular department of sanitary science which by virtue of my profession has come under my personal cognizance, I find great reason for congratulation in the progress which has been made both in this country and in Europe. It is true that innumerable obstacles present themselves on every hand. The resistance which is always offered, even by otherwise intelligent minds, to what are regarded as new ideas, would be astonishing if it were not so universal. The capacity of the human mind to reject knowledge is very great, and in nothing does it show itself so obstinately as in those matters where science has to contend with social habits. Every step in this direction is opposed by a great force which might be denominated "the inertia of ignorance," and to overcome it is like removing a mountain.

It has sometimes appeared to me that it required more skill, energy, perseverance, and courage to conduct a sanitary campaign than it does to marshal an army in the field. Ignorance and vice, avarice and greed, politicians and quacks, sordid contractors and corrupt rings, array themselves against progress until experience comes with its terrible lessons to destroy the opposition that no other argument could remove. Hence it is that a convention like the one now in session becomes a great public necessity, for by it important facts are acquired, and through it they are disseminated with the force and power of united action, so essential to success, especially in a case like this, whose magnitude extends to the very limits of human civilization.

Of all the problems embraced within the scope of sanitary science, none are more important or should claim a larger share of attention than those connected with drainage and sewerage. Since, of all the innumerable causes which singly or combined engender preventable disease, the most wide-spread and most certain is the presence of an undue amount of moisture in the soil. When we consider how universal is the presence of water in all created matter, forming the larger portion of the great globe itself, and more than three-fourths of all animal and vegetable substance, constituting 795 parts in 1,000 of the blood, 789 parts of the brain, and 750 parts of the muscles; when we consider, also, its amazing power as a solvent, dissolving matter and absorbing its constituent gases with an incomprehensible avidity, when we think of its equally wonderful erosive power, wearing away mountains into plains, and washing the plains into the sea, and recognize it as the prevailing and most potent of all the powers of nature, we cannot wonder at the important part it fills for good and evil in the history of the world. To the action of water is due, to a large extent, the topographical configuration of the earth. The great upheaving forces that elevated the mountain chains were limited in their effects and duration, when compared with the abrading forces of the iceberg, and the erosion of the waters. The latter is unceasing in its activity, destroying and recreating, and were the earth's internal fires to sleep unmoved forever, so long as the dew falls and the clouds form, so long for all time will the surface of the globe undergo constant and increasing change from the action of water. Does it not, then, behoove all men to know well this element of life and death, to study it not only with the microscope as it exists in the dew-drops, and learn its constituents, but to study it and know it in its all-pervading character, in the rivulet, the river, and the sea; in its hidden channels through the fissures of the primitive rocks, but above all in the *supersaturated soils which surround them on every side?*

Let us follow it for a moment as it rises in vapor

in a Summer's day; see it floating upward in fleecy clouds until in a higher stratum of air it condenses and gathers into black masses, that roll and mingle, while amid quick flashes of electric discharge and reverberating thunder it descends in copious volumes. The parched soil eagerly drinks it. Drooping vegetation revives, and the green earth smiles in beauty from its refreshing influences. Were this to occur only at such times and in such quantities as are alone necessary, man would live in a perpetual paradise; but unfortunately far more water descends upon the earth than is absorbed or required for vegetation. By reason of the physical conformation of the surface a large portion of it passes by the rivers to the sea, but a very large portion is permanently retained in the soil in excess of its requirements. And this portion is the principal source of human misery throughout the world. Man meets it as his great enemy on the threshold of existence. He meets it wherever he goes, in every part of the inhabited and uninhabited earth—in the crowded city, in the secluded hamlet. It follows him like an unseen spectre. Its noisome vapors envelop him like a mantle; they chill the warm blood in his veins. They penetrate into his lungs and disturb all his organs of vitality. When once they gain a foothold in his system, and a burning fever fills his veins with hot blood and his brain with delirium, the crisis of his life has come. Even if he recovers, a power has gone from him never to return; he rises from his bed like Samson shorn. The old vitality never, never comes back. I appeal to the medical profession to confirm the truth of this statement. Is there a physician of extended practice in either hemisphere who has not within the last twelve months had under his charge fifty or a hundred cases of sickness due directly or indirectly to malarial influences? Yet what a strange indifference the great public exhibits upon this subject. But a short time ago the whole British empire was filled with a deep anxiety and expectant sorrow at the severe illness and prospective death of the heir apparent to the throne—an illness due to a preventable cause arising from imperfect drainage. The destinies of a great nation apparently hung upon this single thread, and the subject became as widely known and discussed as any event of the age, and yet probably not one in a hundred thousand, either in Europe or America, has deemed it necessary to examine the surroundings of his own domicile to see if the like source of disease does not exist at his own door. On the contrary, we have only to look about us to see on every hand individuals constructing edifices, and communities constructing towns and cities, with a reckless disregard of all the warnings of the past, and a reckless indifference to future consequences; in utter violation of those laws and principles upon which depends life itself. Take for illustration the following description of a portion of the City of Salem from this years report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health. Speaking of the location of a very large number of cases of typhoid fever, the report states:

"At the foot of Pingree street is a sluggish body of water fouled by refuse of all descriptions, which taints the air of the neighborhood with its oppressive exhalations. Near this water, on low land, are tenements whose occupants use little precaution to protect themselves from the stench of slops and garbage thrown on the surface of the ground, or from shallow and neglected privies. At high tide the waters find their way along the drain into the cellars of the houses. It surely is not strange that in this neighborhood, during the past year, occurred nineteen cases of typhoid fever. There is a sluggish basin of water lying at the north of Howard Street Cemetery and the jail (fit proximity). This basin is of triangular form, bounded by Ridge street, the Eastern Railroad, and the land lying back of Northey street. It covers three or more acres of flats. Into it flows the drainage from St. Peter's street, Howard street, Oliver street, Northey street; also the drainage from the gas works. Formerly the coal-tar from these works was allowed to flow to waste, but since it has become valuable for coloring purposes, it is retained, and only the ammoniacal liquor is allowed to flow away. So that whereas, formerly, some little antiseptic action was derived from this drainage, now it aggravates the baneful condition of the waters by promoting decomposition. Each Spring, with the annual cleaning of gardens, flower stalks, brush, and all sorts of refuse are emptied along the banks of this basin. On the Northey side there is a low shore, overgrown with sedge-like grass. The only outlet for these waters is by a culvert under the railroad, the emptying of the waters with the ebbing tide is so slow that decomposing animal and vegetable refuse settles among the brush and grasses on the shore and on the flats. Near the gas works, leading from Northey street to the basin, is Woodbury court, (a street court, with five or six houses on each side.) In the two houses immediately bordering the water there have been four cases of typhoid fever this season. Half way up the court have occurred two more, and not far from the head of the court three others, making ten cases in the neighborhood this Autumn." In the immediate vicinity there have been twenty-one cases of typhoid fever in all. The report states further that *all this is due to defective drainage*, and that before vigorous measures can be adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the city, the authorities must appreciate the dangers which are imminent.

"*This*," it adds, "*neither they nor the people seem to do.* The nuisance remains the same, although public attention has been repeatedly called to it." All this refers to a locality in one of the oldest, most refined, and wealthy cities in the intelligent and progressive State of Massachusetts, of which Boston, the intellectual centre of the United States, is the capital, and yet not even the barbarism of Central Africa could exceed this scene of human degradation and filth.

Of the City of Lowell in the same State the report says: "The system of sewerage in Lowell has always been imperfect. In many places there are no sewers at all, in others the pipes are of insufficient capacity or not low enough in position. There has always been great confusion as to their location, owing to the imperfection or absence of maps. Two years ago there occurred here, especially on Marion and Cross streets, an epidemic of typhoid fever. At that time and since then the sewerage filled many of the cellars. On investigation a mass of filth was found which filled the entire calibre of the drain-pipe for some distance. This pipe was also found to be too small, and not low enough to create a current." These are not cited as exceptional cases. On the contrary, there is reason to suppose that the same state of things can be found to exist in almost every city and town in the country. The responsibility is not always due to ignorance; for, unfortunately, while there are many people in this world who know too little, there are also some who know too much. There are quacks in every profession—quack doctors, quack lawyers, quack soldiers, and quack engineers—men who, having been gifted with an excess of conceit and cunning, use these qualities in the absence of more substantial ones, and succeed, by a pretension to knowledge, in imposing upon credulous people. In all local boards there is generally to be found such a character, who thinks he knows more than any one else. The City of London was for a long time victimized in this way. That city, as we all know, has suffered terribly in the past for want of a proper system of drainage and sewerage. The plague carried off 100,000 people, and this was almost entirely due to defective drainage. For a period of ten years they were struggling to attain a correct and thorough system. A new commission being appointed by Parliament nearly every year, each time just as they were arriving at a practical result, some person, generally a member of the commission or a particular friend of a Commissioner, would bring forward a plan differing from all the others. This would prevent the adoption of any plan; and so it went on for ten years, until the matter was placed in the hands of one man, Mr. Bazalgette, who has achieved wonders by simply adopting a comprehensive plan based upon common sense principles.

A practical system of drainage is one the key of which is the topography of the site to be drained, and any attempt to carry out a plan not based upon the topography must necessarily end in failure. When I speak of drainage, I do not include sewerage. Drainage and sewerage are entirely distinct and can seldom be combined, and then only to a limited extent. Drainage is the removal of the surplus water from the soil. Sewerage is the removal of water introduced by means of an artificial water supply, to which is added excrementations and other refuse matter which the force of the water conveys into the sewers. It follows that sewers should be close conduits—to prevent the escape of gases—while drains should be so constructed as to admit of the percolation of water into them from the adjacent soil.

Let us suppose, for example, a site to be selected for a future town or city. The topography of the surface indicates a valley between undulating grassy hills interspersed with meadows and fields, and dotted here and there with trees. Through the valley runs a limpid brook, sedgy and rocky by turns. In its pure, bright waters the sun is reflected as in a mirror. The beauty of the landscape, the surrounding air, the pleasant sounds and delightful odors, shed on all around a grateful influence. A scene so fair as this should certainly not be despoiled in making it a habitation for man. Much less should all those attractive surroundings be converted into health-destroying influences. And yet it is universally the case that the occupation of such a territory by a large number of people seems to be the signal for the exercise of every device that human ingenuity can conceive to destroy its pristine purity. The soil soon becomes saturated with putrescent filth; the stream becomes the receptacle of every kind of refuse, and its sluggish waters are black, and filled with poisonous gases. The natural drainage being interrupted by the grading of the roads and streets, the surrounding soil is soaked with water, and the lives of the people pay the penalty. By what simple means can this be avoided? All that is necessary to do is to make the plan of the town conform, if only in a general way, to the topography of the surface. The streets and avenues, instead of being impediments to drainage, may serve to facilitate it. A system of drainage becomes easy to adopt, and the most universal cause of disease is in a large measure avoided. But even if such a course is not adopted with reference to the original plan, it is nevertheless imperatively necessary that the streams and water courses should be preserved by underground drains, and also that lateral drains should be constructed to take up the water emanating from perennial springs. If this is not done in the beginning when it can be done easily and economically, it will have to be done in the end when the task is surrounded with difficulties, and at an enormous cost, when the safety of the lives of the people demand it, and after the pestilence and the graveyard have demonstrated its absolute necessity. The City of New-York affords the most striking example of the errors committed in this respect, and evils arising therefrom, that can be found on either continent. Probably there is no spot in the world so well adapted for a great commercial entrepot as the island on which New-York is built. Surrounded on all sides by wide and deep water channels; having a well-defined water shed, combined with every variety of surface, varying in height from five to 150 feet above high water-mark, blessed by a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, it has, nevertheless, been ravaged by cholera and yellow fever, while the utmost vigilance is required to prevent the outbreak and spread of small-pox, diphtheria, and the whole class of low fevers. All this is due in a very large degree to the fact that in laying out the plan upon which the city has been constructed the existence of a vast system of drainage streams was entirely ignored. Miles and miles of running streams, fed by innumerable perennial springs, permeate the original topography in every direction. Over these the streets have been graded, the intervening blocks filled up, and acres of buildings erected, and beneath lies the undrained, saturated soil, giving off its damp, chilling, malarious atmosphere.

It is true that herculean and eminently successful efforts are being made by an energetic and wise Board of Health to remedy all this; but think for one moment of the task before them—the time, labor, skill, and money required to accomplish what might have been so easily done in the beginning. In one small district eighteen miles of underground drains have been laid down within the last three years, at an expense which would have drained the entire City in the commencement. Startling as all this is, every city and town in the United States is following recklessly in the footsteps of New-York, and in the end will pay the same penalties. Memphis, in mourning for her decimated population, repeats the sad story.

While this matter of drainage is the first great step for all communities to take, it is none the less necessary to individuals—the residents of the detached villa and farm-house. Wherever and whenever an excavation is made in which to construct a cellar for a house, there necessarily occurs an interruption of the natural drainage of the soil. The underground channels for the percolation of water are intercepted, and must be restored by the construction of a drain below the level of the cellar, and all the surrounding area requires a system of drains connecting with the main outlet. To neglect this is perilous. How many houses constructed after elaborate and well-considered plans, executed under the influences of bright hopes and happy auspices for the future, have proved the gateway to death from the neglect of these simple principles? Examine the admirably designed and graphic charts that illustrate the vital statistics of the last census. The varying shades of crimson tell us that malarial and typhus fevers prevail all over the United States in greater or less intensity, and while knowing that the chief source of this widespread calamity is saturated and undrained soil, how painful it is to reflect that the least expensive of all the efforts that man is required to make to secure for himself a healthful and a happy home is the simple draining of the soil! Even for agricultural purposes, draining is the most remunerative of all labor; and experience has shown that draining for agricultural profit has been in many insalubrious districts attended by an immediate diminution in the death rate. In the Dominion of Canada I saw last month the most extensive system of drainage probably ever executed successfully carried out under the combined action of the Government and individuals. By virtue of an organic law certain main drains of great extent and capacity are opened by the Government and paid for by a general assessment. Connecting with these are lateral drains opened by the owners of estates at their own expense. Thorough drainage of an extended area is thus secured by a general and uniform system. Those who are directly benefited by it pay the expense while the public at large obtain immunity from disease. I recommend this wise and beneficient law for general adoption in this country. One word more in reference to domiciliary drainage. We observe throughout this country that on the premises adjoining every isolated or detached residence there are generally three excavations made, one for a cess-pool, one for a privy, and another for a well. They are also most generally in near proximity to each other.

The well of course is always the deepest, and if the soil is porous, it necessarily receives the leakage from the other two, especially as all three excavations are always faced with stones laid without mortar or cement, precisely in the same manner that drains are constructed to admit the percolation of water through the interstices.

It seems absurd and almost impossible that the receptacle provided for securing a constant supply of pure water should be universally so constructed that every possible opportunity is afforded for destroying the purity of that water; and not only this, but that a plan should be generally adopted for positively insuring the contamination of the water by so constructing the receptacle for refuse matter that the liquid can readily percolate through it into the well. And yet nine-tenths of the homes of our people throughout the land are so arranged. The use of hydraulic cement in these constructions would obviate all this. In addition to which the overflow of the cess-pool should be made to pass through charcoal; and, further, dry earth or charcoal deodorization should be constantly used in the privies.

There is one great source of evil through soil saturation, which, although almost universal in extent, has not received that attention which its terrible importance demands. I allude to the construction of mill-dams. The great variety of surface which characterizes not only a large portion of the United States, but that of nearly every State and county and town, naturally results in innumerable valleys, through which flow the waters which make up the river system of our country. The rushing torrents of these rivers and their countless branches are everywhere stopped in their courses, and made to furnish the motive power for ten thousand mills and factories. To do this, dams are constructed across the beds of the streams, behind which large bodies of water are accumulated, to be gradually drawn off, as it may be required, to turn the wheels which drive the machinery. The water which is thus dammed back saturates a large amount of soil in every instance. And this is probably the most fruitful source of malaria in the country. In addition to this the bottoms of the artificial ponds thus formed become a mass of decomposed vegetable matter, to which, by carelessness much decomposing animal matter is almost invariably added. This deposit is necessarily exposed to the direct action of the rays of the sun each day when the water is drawn down in the working of the mills. The consequence is that in the vicinity of all these mills there are always a large number of cases of typho-malarial fever.

In one instance under my own observation there were at one time 1,200 cases of fever due to this cause, and a physician stated to me that he knew in his own practice of one mill-dam, that did not yield an income of $400, that had caused the death of twenty persons. This great evil extends over our entire country. What is the remedy for it? I would not for a moment propose to interfere with the industrial resources of our land; I would not have a factory stop or a single mill cease to yield its bountiful products. On the contrary, I would increase the number of these necessary adjuncts to an active civilization; I would conserve the latent force of every drop of water that a beneficent Providence sheds upon the earth; but I would do it in such a way that it should be always a blessing and never a curse. I would make every mill-dam throughout the length and breadth of the land what it ought to be—a properly-constructed reservoir of pure water, free from all contamination, instead of being a stagnant pond of putrid filth. I would have their form and construction a matter of statute law as clearly defined as the law against homicide and arson, and the violation of that law followed by criminal punishment.

A very little additional cost in original construction would confine these mill-ponds to a properly defined space, from which all vegetable matter should be carefully removed and the sides protected by walls from contact with vegetation. This would deprive the water entirely of its malarial influences. The sooner our Legislatures take intelligent action on this matter, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, the better will it be for them and our country. And let us hope that the time is not far distant when an ignorance of sanitary laws shall debar the aspiring statesman from enjoying the honors of public position. As well might a man attempt to sail a ship who had never before seen the ocean, as for one to attempt to legislate intelligently for the public good who is ignorant of the laws of health.

I have already stated that sewerage is entirely distinct from drainage, it being the essential accompaniment of a water supply, since, without an ample supply of water, no system of sewerage could possibly be maintained; and yet, even with an abundance of water, I confess, with a great deal of mortification for the engineering profession, that the sewerage of nearly all the large towns and cities of the United States is a failure. Since everything may be regarded as a failure that does not accomplish the object for which it was intended, unfortunately, while the profession of an engineer involves a very large amount of responsibility, including in a great measure that of human life, it is surrounded by no legal enactments like the professions of the law and medicine, by which a certain degree of skill is secured in its practice, and it too often occurs that an ignorant and incompetent person assumes the title of engineer or architect, and through personal or political influence becomes charged with duties for which he is entirely unfit. It was long ago said that "fools step in where angels fear to tread."

The problems connected with sewerage are numerous and intricate. They have engaged the earnest thoughts of able minds for many years. The illustrious Liebig gave to its economic consideration the widest research and most profound philosophy. Man finds in it a spirit which he himself has raised and which it is difficult to exorcise. The great cities of London and Paris have labored for centuries to control the vast proportions which it has attained through an enormous and increasing population. Its problems and difficulties multiply with every change of circumstance. A system thoroughly adapted to one locality might be utterly useless in another. But the principal cause of failure arises in most instances from a want of breadth in the original design. It is easy enough to convince people that their particular town or city will one day be a large centre of population; but when it comes to paying for the construction of a main sewer, five or six feet in diameter, in anticipation of a large increase in population, while one which is two or three feet in diameter will answer the present purpose, the tax-payers generally decide in favor of the small sewer; so that the engineer is not always responsible. As well might we expect the veins of a child to suffice in capacity for the blood circulation of an adult as to hope that the system of sewerage which is only sufficient for a small village will answer the purposes of a large city. Any plan of sewerage to be effective must not only be comprehensive in design, but must be based on an anticipated growth of population. The principal points to be considered are:

1. The original configuration of the ground and natural valleys of drainage.
2. The artificial changes of the natural surface by the grading of streets and avenues.
3. The rainfall or amount of water discharged from the clouds during the year upon the area to be sewered.
4. The water supply, or amount of water distributed to the inhabitants daily, from the reservoir and water-works.

It will be seen that the surface drainage of graded streets is included in the sewerage system, but this is distinct from the natural drainage through old water courses, from springs, &c.

The imperfections in a system of this kind arise from a want of proper judgment in determining the size, form, and location of the sewers—sometimes from errors either intentional or accidental in their construction, and sometimes from want of proper material used. But one of the chief causes of trouble is a want of proper descent to allow a free flow of the sewage. After all, however, the main difficulty is what to do with the enormous accumulation of sewage matter which must result from even the most perfect system. This is the all-important problem which the great cities of the earth are trying to solve. London has endeavored to do it by means of "low, level sewers," and although they have succeeded in purifying the Thames, and thus removing a great source of evil, they have not yet arrived at a satisfactory utilization or disposition of sewage.

The Municipal Council of Paris has, it is stated, adopted a plan for cleansing the Seine, by which the sewage deposited in the river will be directed to the plains of Genevilliers, with what degree of success remains to be determined. Capt. Liernur, a civil and military engineer of Holland, has projected a pneumatic system for the removal of sewage matter, which is now under trial by the City of The Hague. Earth-closets, as a substitute for sewers, are being extensively and successfully used in England and in this country. Of one thing there can be no question. The successful plan which can economically remove, without offense, the refuse matter of cities beyond the precincts, and apply it to the restoration of exhausted soil, will be one of the greatest of blessings. The increasing importance of this subject is more apparent in this country than elsewhere, by reason of the rapid increase in population, and the establishment and growth of new towns, especially in the interior, where difficulties occur that are not experienced along the seaboard. The same stream of water is often the source of water supply and the receptacle of sewage. The consequence resulting therefrom cannot be considered problematical.

For instance Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City in New-Jersey, obtain their water supply from the Passaic, while the City of Paterson, a large manufacturing centre, discharges its sewage into the same river at a point higher up the stream than that from which the water for those cities is taken. It is vain to hope that the sewage will be so diffused in running water that it will not contaminate it. Organic matter has always been the readiest means of propagating contagion, and in no way can it be so readily distributed as in water.

There are many minor points connected with this subject which the limited time at my disposal has not permitted me to discuss.

The leading points which have been presented will, it is hoped, stimulate thought and inquiry. The condition of all our cities and towns requires to be carefully examined, especially with reference to improved methods of drainage and sewerage.

The fearful exhibit of the annual mortality, from preventable causes, throughout our otherwise favored land, calls for the active exertions of all intelligent men toward the removal of these causes. Wise counsel and wise legislation are needed. All classes of our people require instruction on this subject. Associations for this object should be formed in every city, town, and hamlet. Public lectures should be delivered, sanitary tracts distributed, and the leading principles of sanitary science taught in the schools. Our people, otherwise so intelligent, should not be suffered to remain in ignorance of truths so vital to their welfare. The ignorance of one individual may destroy the health of an entire neighborhood, as the match lighted by a thoughtless child may create an extensive conflagration.

The progress made in sanitary reform during the last decade is a happy augury of what may be accomplished in the future, although the field is large and the laborers few.

FOREST FIRES.

FIRES IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS—A DOG CASABIANCA.

The Western Massachusetts "woods are full" of fires just now, says the Springfield *Republican* of Monday, induced by the drought and aggravated by the recent high winds. A very little matter just now is likely to create a great and destructive blaze, as less than one-third of the usual rainfall is reported from last month, and the dry winds have made the woods like tinder. To show how easily such a fire can pass from the control of one person, it may be said that Charles Goddard, of Athol, was burning some brush in a lot near Fryville, on Friday, when the flames spread so that twenty men had to be called in to prevent serious results. The biggest fire in the immediate vicinity is that at Hatfield, where it is estimated that in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres of timber and brush lands have been swept over, so that at North Hatfield they have had a general time of beating back the fire, help being called from Northampton and the neighboring towns. The wood-fires west of Holyoke threatened to become so destructive of property, Friday night, that Chief Engineer Mullin got together part of the Reliance Engine Company, armed them with hoes and shovels and the fire-extinguisher, and kept them out fighting fire all night until the flames were subdued and the danger averted. A fire on Friday burned over about 150 acres of woodland in the east part of Leyden and west part of Bernardston, requiring a large body of men to subdue it. Aside from the other numerous fires reported from various quarters about, somewhat over fifty acres have been burned at North Wilbraham. At Leominster several hundred acres have been destroyed on Monoosnock Hill. At Worcester the Fire Department was called out to put out a fire in the woods near Chandler street on Friday, and they had a hard time to beat it down before the fierce wind, being called out twice after they had imagined their work done. An interesting instance of faithfulness on the part of a dog is reported in connection with this last fire. During its progress Chief Combs threw his coat on the ground and told his dog to watch it. The little fellow took his position on the coat, and the owner left him to work in another section of the woods, but it happened that the coat was in the course of the fire, and, as the flames approached, members of the department attempted to remove the dog, but it was no use, he attempting to bite every one who approached him or attempted to remove the coat he was watching. Word was sent to the Chief, and he arrived in time to save both coat and dog from the flames, which were within three feet of them upon his arrival.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE RAGING IN THE FORESTS OF WEST TENNESSEE.

A very destructive fire was raging last week between Union City, Tenn., and Hickman, Ky., and a heavy rain is the only hope of its extinguishment. The smoke was so dense in Union City, on Friday, that a person could hardly be recognized across the street. The Nashville *Banner* says: "The woods, for the distance of ten miles beyond Union City, are enveloped with flame and smoke, and with the latter to such an extent that persons in the locality fear to retire to sleep, lest they be smothered during the night. The fire still continues to spread, taking in its devastating pathway fences, any provender that may be within convenient reach, and even threatening out-houses and corn-cribs. Dead trees and logs in clearings are burned to ashes, and there is nothing but fire and smoke. The woods are also on fire near Dickson, on the Nashville and North-western Railroad, but not so extensively. The fog and smoke on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers were so dense yesterday as to force the tying up of steamers, and, for the time, completely blocking the wheels of commerce."

TRAMPS, AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 9.

The "tramp nuisance," which is a very real and growing one, is finding a practical abatement, likely to prove increasingly effectual, through the foresight of certain western Massachusetts towns. West Boylston, for example, at her recent meeting, instructed her Selectmen to "lodge all such vagrants for the night in our lock-up, and then to make complaint and prosecute all such cases before the court at Worcester as they thought best." The West Boylston Selectmen will find very few tramps to deal with, we predict, for there is a surprising professional feeling and knowledge among this nomadic class which leads them to shun noticeably towns whose officials provide inhospitably for their entertainment, and will compel them to evade utterly places which demand their retention and perhaps imprisonment. That there is occasion for this harsh action by local authorities is being every day proved, the most common offense of the tramp being the accidental or malicious burning of outbuildings in which he takes lodgment for the night. Beyond this they are waxing impudently fat, and kick uncomfortably and dangerously often. Cases in point come to-day from Holden and Hadley. At the former place a man possessed with full capabilities for earning his bread honestly as directed called at the house of Dr. E. C. Peck, asking something to eat. This was readily prepared by the doctor's wife, but not exactly to suit the fellow, who responded by asking "What in —— she supposed he wanted that for?" Retreating in some disgust, Mrs. Peck left the food where he could get it, but instead the scamp hurled a stone at the window, through which she was looking at him, so violently as to deeply indent the door against which it fortunately struck. Two or three days subsequent to this transaction, two others of the same stamp called on the same errand, and this time, the doctor being at home, they were told that by sawing wood a short time they would be provided with a good meal. But this was a little too much for the tramp nature, and, considering their dignity insulted by such a request, they addressed impertinent and insolent language to the Doctor, who, by the way, is one of the constables, when the latter gently took one of them by the collar, while the other took leg-bail, and, in the presence of a seven-shooter, marched him into the house, decorated him with a pair of bracelets, and placed him under arrest for a season. At Hadley, the store of William E. Porter was entered last week, and about $100 stolen by a couple of tramps, who spent the previous night at the Northampton tramp-room. They bored out a panel in the back door, selected for themselves entire suits from Mr. Porter's stock, even to neck-ties, came to this city on the 6 A. M. train, and, thus disguised, made good their escape, at least for the time.

A RESERVED SEAT.

The advantage that a married man has over a bachelor is illustrated by this little story which the Newport (R. I.) *News* tells: "A married lady went to the opera-house last Thursday evening as soon as the doors were opened, and took with her an old hat of her husband's. Selecting two of the best seats in the house she put herself in one of them and the hat in the other, and waited for her husband. Of course everybody thought that the seat had been regularly taken and vacated for a moment, so they let it and the hat alone. About 8 o'clock the fortunate husband of the patient and enterprising wife came in and took the seat that had been kept for him."

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

CLOSE OF THE OPERATIONS.

THE COUNTRY OF THE PUEBLO INDIANS—THEIR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—DR. LOEW'S TRAVELS—CONCLUSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

It is often an unpleasant task and a difficult duty to leave home, as many have found true; but it is not every one who has gone so far away, into such a difficult region, that the task of returning seemed too great. The Lotus Eaters, as described in that most perfect poem of Tennyson, were more than content to remain in the dreamy sunshine which filled the green valleys and flooded the softened hills from which streams fell "like a downward smoke," and where they might eat the fruit which made them forget, or only dimly and painlessly remember, the past. The land which I have described so inadequately will ever dwell in any memory as a Lotus-land. When I turned away from it, with about twenty-three hundred miles, long reaches of plain and rugged mountain ranges, dividing me from home, involving almost a week of solitary travel by mule and ambulance, and as much time on the railroad, it seemed more nearly impossible to return than it had to accomplish the long and toilsome though enchanting trip to Pogosa. In that land even the Mexicans

"live and lie reclined
On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind."

We had learned that it might be sweet to do so. For weeks, almost months, we had been without mail. No letters from afar, and only occasionally an old newspaper came to us. There was not enough news to warrant one in the attempt to form an opinion concerning anything. We heard that there was trouble in Brooklyn, and we knew not who was to blame. At last, when we found a man who had read all about it in a weekly paper we solicited an opinion, and got it. With some deliberation we were informed that it was "probable that Beecher was pretty innocent." Not a word did we hear about troubles in Louisiana until after the 1st of October. The world did not fret us, as we studied a dreamy land, its people, and its ruins.

Dr. Yarrow visited a branch of the Pueblo tribe of Indians, at their village, four miles from Taos, an old Mexican town in New-Mexico, and the council chamber where the fire is perpetually burning. A visit to these chambers is seldom allowed to strangers, and only a few, perhaps only two, Americans have ever enjoyed the privilege. As I had not sufficient time in which to visit Taos, Dr. Yarrow kindly placed his notes at my disposal.

From Taos the Pueblo appears like a huge brick-kiln. The walls of the houses are built of mud brick, ten feet high, across which large timbers are placed, and a floor of brush and mud made thereon, as described in my last letter of the ruins in the cañon. Then another story is added, with timbers across, and another floor, and so on, until the house reaches a height of five, and sometimes seven, stories. This mode of building is characteristic of the Pueblo Indian style only, in that region. The Mexicans build only one-story houses; and there is, probably, but one two-story house built by a Mexican in any of the plazas of Colorado or New Mexico, that one being at Conejos. There are no windows nor doors in the first story of the pueblo mansions, the ladder being the almost invariable means of access from the ground, and from one floor to another. The village has a population of about thirty-five families, and is under the dominion of a cacique, or spiritual ruler, an alcalde, or governador, and a capitano de la guerra, or war chief. The first visit was made to the former, a blind, white-haired man, over a hundred years old, who was high up in a house chanting to himself a mournful dirge. The cacique has his home for each year chosen for him by lot, and there is much emulation among the young to secure the good fortune of his residence with them. He was pleased with the visit, and said Americans were always kind to him. As he was the spiritual ruler, he could not give the Doctor permission to camp, but referred him to the Alcalde, who in turn referred him to the war chief. The haughty chief wanted to know the business of the party, how long they wanted to stay, how much they would pay, and said he didn't want white men coming over his mountains in search of gold. The Doctor explained that it was insects, birds, snakes, plants, &c., which he was after, but this was not credited. The Alcalde tried to soften the Indian Mars, but without effect, and the party had to return to Taos. The next day, however, Mr. Miller, an American resident at Taos, procured the desired permission, and the animals got pasturage at $1 per day, and a dollar for the herder, one Señor Don Francisco Montdragon, as he called himself. The Doctor secured a vocabulary of the Pueblo Indian language, after much solicitation, by the aid of Jesus Maria Gonzales y Gomez y Sanchez.

The laws of these Indians concerning thieving, lying, and adultery are very strict, and the trial and punishment are as dictated by the people. Murderers are hung, or turned over to the Indian agent at Santa Fé. Polygamy is unknown among them. They have a marriage ceremony of their own, in addition to that of the Roman Catholic Church, which is sometimes also used; but this was not ascertained. They have mixed by intermarriages with Utes, Navajos, and Apaches, but they retain the Aztec faith, and each morning and evening go up to their house-tops and chant to the sun a mournful but musical song, in the minor key, seemingly in monosyllabic words. Dr. Yarrow listened to this day after day with delight, and tried in vain to get it. These Indians believe that Moctezuma, whom they worship, will return in a blaze of glory to re-establish an empire over them. The Church of Saint Geronimo de Taos, which once took visible care of their belief, is now deserted. It was the scene of a massacre of United States troops during the Mexican war by Pueblo Indians, some of whom we saw and conversed with at Pueblo. The butchery was at the instance of the Mexicans, and the retaliation was severe.

The estufas, or council chambers, of these Indians are beneath the surface of the ground, and consist of a room shaped within like a straw bee-hive, the ceiling being arched. There is a seat made of mud running around the wall, and a shallow pit in the centre containing fire. Behind the fire is an altar shaped like the upper part of a cross, and built of mud. The entrance to the estufa is just wide enough to permit a person to pass, and is protected by a stockade. Besides the common business of a council which takes place therein, there seems to be also certain religious ceremonies in which those who participate, male and female, appear naked. There are several estufas in this village, used by the different rulers. Dr. Yarrow secured at a trifling expense many stone instruments which these Indians inherited from their ancestors, and some large and small vases, jars, and images of animals in clay, and also of the nude human figure. The stone implements were scarce, however, as most of their relics were gathered from them a few years since by Sir William Blackmore, an enterprising Englishman. No skulls were obtained at this point, but some were secured from an abandoned pueblo at another place, in such a position as to show that the bodies were buried face downward.

There are ruins of four Pueblo Indian villages in the vicinity of Abiquiu, N. M., where stone axes, hammers, and arrow-heads are found; and from one, where the earth has been washed away from an ancient cemetery, Dr. Loew, an indefatigable and intelligent collector of Indian languages and relics, and remarkably able in many ways, secured some skeletons. He reports that there are also four ruins between the Rio de Chama and El Rito.

He visited San Juan, an Indian pueblo on the Rio Grande, near the mouth of the Rio de Chama. The village belongs to the Tehua tribe of the Pueblos. There he compared a vocabulary collected by him last year from Tehuas in another place, with the Indians present, much to their wonder and amusement, and found the language identical. These Indians, like all the Pueblos, pursue agriculture and herding, and are well off in goods and produce.

DR. LOEW'S TRAVELS AND OBSERVATIONS.

Dr. Loew writes to me:

"From San Juan we traveled up the Rio de Chama to its junction with the Rio del Oso, a small stream formed in the Abiquiu Mountains. We reached soon the pine region, and traveled over this well-timbered, extensive plateau until the 15th of September. The average altitude is 9,000 feet. The region extends from the Abiquiu peak south to the vicinity of Jemez, and west as far as Nacimiento and Ojo de San José, embracing the Jemez and Nacimiento mountain ranges. This is a real garden spot—the finest, most romantic, most attractive region I ever saw. The numerous valleys are covered with the finest grass, penetrated by swift creeks full of splendid trout, and embraced by gentle, well-timbered hills, which here and there border on high peaks. Numerous herds and flocks are grazing there; but agricultural pursuits are impossible, on account of the frosts during the nights, even in the Summer months. We found the temperature there every morning below 32° F., ranging from 24° to 30°; but the days were warm, the thermometer rising to 66° F. every afternoon in September. In this plateau rise the great cañons of San Diego and Guadalupe, full of geological as well as ethnological interest. The adjoining mesas are full of ruins.

A fact worthy of note, also, is the unusual temperature of the springs and creeks in this plateau, it being ten to twelve degrees warmer than that of springs of other plateaus of the same altitude. The temperatures of springs, creeks, and rivers has been with us an especial study, and much interest is, no doubt, connected with these observations, especially in regard to fish life. Tables will be prepared, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures in certain seasons. The United States Fish Commissioners made many investigations in regard to the temperature of the ocean in certain depths, but a study not less interesting is that of the waters at different altitudes. The Cañon de San Diego is far-famed in regard to its hot mineral springs. Interesting insects were collected in the warm swamps formed by warm springs, (84° Fahrenheit,) and a very singular *equisetum*. The collection of cryptogams from this plateau is as full as it could be; species of *hypnum, polytrichum dicranum* are numerous, but *sphagnum* was never found. Of snails several species occur in the waters; but land snails are exceedingly rare. Only one species was found in rotten trees, near wet places.

We reached Nacimiento on the 15th of September. It is a new Mexican settlement on the southern slope of the Nacimiento mountain range. The Mexicans are very fond of forming new settlements, and their tendency of emigration seems to be toward the north. Many have penetrated the Southern Colorado, and the settlements there formed during the past twenty-five years are numerous. From the lower altitudes they migrate into higher, the water supply being more ample. The southern portions of New-Mexico, although offering fine lands and many attractions, are very thinly populated compared with the northern portions, where we find also the ruins of old pueblos most numerous.

While one part of our party started for Ojo de San José and surveyed a portion of the Rio Puerco Valley, Mr. Thompson and I went on a side trip to Pueblo Bonito—old and very interesting ruins near the head of the Cañon de Chaca. We reached this place in the afternoon of the second day, after traveling forty-five miles in a westerly direction, passing several farms of Navajos Indians. The style of the pueblo was that of a fortification, the habitations being inside of four walls, each 190 feet in length. The walls were of stone, cemented by clay."

The Doctor visited several other Pueblo Indian villages than those mentioned, and compared his vocabulary of the language six or seven times, finding all alike. The remainder of his letter is mostly descriptive of such features of the country as have become as familiar as reading can make them to those who have perused these letters—features common to the route traversed by the main party.

CONCLUSION.

It would be impossible for me to give the reader any adequate idea of the results in acquired knowledge of the Wheeler Expedition this season; for that can only be done when all the parties have handed in their reports, and they are published with the necessary maps and illustrations. If the comparatively meagre information I have been able to give, receiving at the time of most interest but little information from other parties, widely or at least effectually separated from us, has been of a kind and value to interest the reader, he may well expect that in the scientific facts which more than forty competent men have collected in a little-known and wonderful region of our own land, will be found the material of a work which should be as interesting to the public as any romance, yet as reliable as the care of man can make it. It will probably be acknowledged in the end that no expedition of this Government for exploration and survey was ever more valuably successful than this of the present season. With thoroughly competent men in charge of the expedition, the parties, and generally as assistants, guided by an efficient but not offensive discipline, such as is known to *gentlemen* in the army and navy, and much less frequently to civilians, the operations have been, so far as I could observe, intelligently directed and executed with all the interest in the work in hand, celerity and economy, that could be asked. As the officers in charge of parties of this expedition are responsible, even to the extent of a court-martial, for their use of the public money voted for their exploration, and the property in their charge, as well as the faithful performance of their duties, there is more than the usual security of the Government and people against being wronged, were not the high character and *esprit du corps* of the officers a sufficient guaranty. If the citizens of the United States desire to know thoroughly, or at least truly, about the great western portion of their own country, its marvelous extent, character, and resources, they must depend, in the main, upon the information derived through just such expeditions; and if they desire to be protected in the use of the necessary means for procuring such highly desirable knowledge, it appears evident that not only a complete system and much detail are required, but execution under the authority, not of a changeable Congressional designation, but of that department of the Government which is the most sure to perform the work with the greatest economy, thoroughness, and celerity combined. There are few men well informed as to the various departments who, if only desirous of the public good, would fail to immediately designate the right one.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.

The sudden death of a Pastor in a Washington pulpit on Sunday last, has been mentioned by telegraph. The *Chronicle* says:

"The church was thronged as usual for the morning service, which commenced at 11 o'clock, and when the Pastor, Rev. Milton E. Hysore, entered the pulpit he announced to the congregation that he was suffering very much from inflammation of the throat, but proceeded at once with his sermon on the subject, 'Word of Life.' He was about half through his discourse, when he suddenly remarked, 'Brethren, I feel very sick,' and, clapping his right hand to his forehead as if in intense pain, exclaimed, 'Jesus save me, save me now,' at the same time staggering backward and falling in a half reclining position on a sofa. Many in the audience rushed forward to assist him, foremost among whom was his wife, who, lifting his head to her shoulder, asked, 'Mr. Hysore, do you feel sick?' when he replied, 'Yes,' and sank back unconscious immediately. His teeth became clenched, and, after dreadful muscular contortions, he breathed his last. Drs. J. L. Adams and S. A. H. McKim were sent for at once, and upon their arrival pronounced congestion of the brain the cause of death. As soon as quiet had been restored and the sad affair understood by the congregation, he was carried on a stretcher to his late home, on Tenth street, between G and I south-east. Deceased was formerly a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and this was his first charge in the Methodist Episcopal ministry. He was not only beloved by his congregation, but by all who knew him. He was a native of Baltimore; was thirty-seven years old, and leaves a wife and one child."

A VERMONT MAN'S DREAMS.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of Tuesday says: "Some weeks ago Chauncey Richardson, who resides about one mile north of the village of South Woodstock, was reclining upon his bed in the forenoon and noticed faces of persons long since dead reflected upon the window curtain. Since that time, and particularly within a few weeks, hundreds have visited the place to witness the phenomena, and many profess to have seen faces and forms, some familiar while in life and others unknown. The shadows or apparitions are, however, growing less frequent than formerly. Mr. Richardson is still investigating the matter and is unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. He has seen the faces upon the curtain from the outside as well as inside."

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE STILL TESTIFYING.

BENSON TO BE USED AS A WITNESS BY THE ACCUSED—EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE—THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE BURGLARY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed to-day.

Mr. Davidge said that the defense was particularly anxious to have F. B. Benson, now in charge of the Secret Service Division, in Court as a witness. A subpœna had been issued for him, but information had reached here that the Solicitor of the Treasury had directed him to remain where he was in attendance on court at Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Davidge desired the Court to take such measures as would compel his attendance here.

Mr. Hill said the Solicitor could have no object in detaining Benson at Pittsburg, unless the case there demanded it, and there must be some misapprehension.

Mr. Davidge said he did not desire to reflect on anybody.

The Judge said the Solicitor had probably simply directed him not to leave Pittsburg until he had been subpœnaed, and he directed the necessary telegram to bring him here Friday, and Mr. Hill promised to lend his aid in the matter.

John A. W. Clarvoe was recalled, and his direct examination continued by Mr. Davidge; witness described the appearance of the burglars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness thinks Major Richards was present when it was suggested that Williams should help witness; it was at Harrington's house; thinks the man who came across the street and shuffled his feet did so as a signal to the burglars inside. Witness did not have his own way in the matter that night; went to Baltimore on the Sunday following the burglary to see George Carter.

By Mr. Davidge—Visited Benton in jail to get a description of Zirrutn. Witness had the paper in his possession and was directed to produce it.

Thomas Shepherd sworn—Harrington told witness to run around to the alley and tell the detectives that the men had come out the front way: witness did not do it; thought he might be an unwelcome visitor in the alley. The remainder of the testimony of this witness merely corroborated other accounts of the burglary heretofore given.

George P. Fisher sworn.—Is District Attorney of this district. Holds the combination of the safe in his office. Had a new combination prepared after the lock had been repaired. Witness thinks he told Harrington the new combination, but thinks Harrington was busy at the time. At any rate he frequently called on witness to unlock the safe for him, and frequently called on Billy Evans to do so. Witness thinks Harrington showed him a telegram early in May from Somerville, requesting Harrington to meet him in Philadelphia. This was about the time of the Congressional investigation. All were anxious to get possession of the missing burglar, and when the dispatch came from Somerville it was supposed that that individual's request for an interview had something to do with turning up this man. Witness advised Harrington to go and meet Somerville by all means. The missing burglar was supposed to be named Butler, and as Somerville spoke about one Butler in his dispatch they were led to believe that it was this burglar. It afterward turned out that the Butler alluded to was Hayes, under the name of Butler.

Several times counsel for the Government objected to the testimony, and Judge Humphreys said he would instruct this witness just as he did all the others, for when lawyers were called to the stand they forget all the law they had ever known. Witness should confine his testimony to what was done, and not to conversations.

Witness detailed the circumstances of furnishing the bail to Benton. He was under the impression at the time, he said, that all the Judges were out of town, and after Somerville and Harrington had gone up to see Judge Olin, Judge Wylie came in and asked witness where Harrington was. Witness said that Harrington had gone away, but had returned and had gone away again, witness did not know where.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Knew that Riddle had charge of the case.

Mr. Riddle—Did you not come into court and decline to attend to this case because I had charge of it?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Riddle—Why did you not direct Harrington to telegraph for me when the bail was given.

Witness—I suggested it to Harrington, and he thought you would be angry at being called away from your trip to the White Mountains.

Mr. Betts, of Alabama, testified to the circumstances of his leaving Washington last May when A. B. Williams went to the depot with him, which account did not differ from the account given by the police officers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Williams wrote to witness about a week ago to come on here in relation to this case. Fixed the time because he had business with Patrick Jones in New-York at that time, and knew that was where he was going. A gambler named James was in the back with him; there was no special reason why he should be leaving the city in this manner. Two dispatches were shown and read, and admitted to be in the handwriting of Cunz and Newcomb; it was admitted that they had the power of signing Whitley's name in his absence. The dispatches related to some matters pertaining to the Howard case, and directions to Shailer in Washington.

William H. Evans was recalled and testified that Harrington had not had the combination to the safe lock for about six months. Witness recollected the visit of Hayes to the office to see about the counterfeit money case, and witness told Harrington that Hayes wanted to see him. Harrington went into the back room for a minute, and when he came out he said, "You will have to go to the Treasury about those matters." Witness went over to the jail to get Benton to swear to an affidavit prepared by Somerville, as Harrington declined to have anything to do in the matter until Benton had sworn to his statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Did not remember when the safe was unlocked previous to the time when the books were put in the safe. Was sure there was no one else in the city who could unlock the safe but himself.

Hallett Kilbourn sworn—Met Harrington and Madge in Philadelphia last June. Harrington separated from the party at the theatre, and next morning witness received a telegram asking him to settle Harrington's bill at the hotel. Witness did so. Did not see Harrington again after they separated at the theatre until he returned to Washington.

After the recess Ex-Gov. Shepherd was sworn. Witness said William F. Mattingly, E. L. Stanton, and Richard Harrington were counsel on the part of the Board of Public Works during the Congressional investigation. The investigation lasted about three months. Witness was present on the 10th of April at the Capitol. Mr. Lucas was examined, and Harrington was the only counsel present that day. Witness met him about 10 o'clock in the morning, and was with him till 2 o'clock. From 12 to 1 o'clock on that day they entered Shepherd's carriage, and went together to the Capitol. Witness remembers that on the 19th of April, Chittenden testified, and alluded to Kirtland, and witness directed Harrington to hunt him up. From him he learned that A. B. Williams was sent to New-York after Kirtland. A day or two after that, Harrington received a dispatch, which was shown to witness, reading: "Smith is dodging," or something like that, and witness understood it to refer to Kirtland, and came from A. B. Williams. Saw a letter which Harrington received, warning him his safe would be blown open. Witness did not consider it of much importance at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness fixed the time about the lunch at Welcker's from the fact that when Lucas had been examined Harrington conducted the cross-examination, and witness thought he did it unusually well, and said to him, "Dick, you have done first-rate, and as a reward for it I guess we will go up to Welcker's and have a lunch." Harrington had recently requested witness to look up his checks at Welcker's, and he identified this one because two cocktails were charged to the account, and he remembered Harrington and himself drank two cocktails before they took lunch.

Mr. Riddle—Well, did you wind up with two cocktails also?

Witness—No, sir; we wound up with two bottles of champagne.

John Welcker, sworn: Keeps a restaurant. Remember Gov. Shepherd and Harrington taking lunch at his place. Witness gave his method of keeping checks, and said he filed them away, and could pick out the check for any day in the year, and tell who was there and what he had. Was asked a short time ago to look over his checks and see if he could tell what day Shepherd and Harrington were there. The checks were produced in court, and the bill for this lunch was $9.

Frank Hume sworn, testified: Remembers that Harrington showed him a letter of warning about breaking open his safe, and asked his advice about it. This was a Thursday in April.

William F. Mattingly was sworn, and testified to the same, and also that when Lucas was examined before the Investigating Committee on the 10th April witness was not present.

James K. Reddington testified that he is a clerk in the Interior Department. Knows the handwriting of Whitley. He was shown some signatures, and said he did not think they were Whitley's signatures. He explained that Whitley signed his name in so many different ways that it was difficult to identify it.

J. W. F. Cunz recalled—Is acquainted with Whitley's handwriting. Witness was shown the telegraph receipt-book which was in use in New-York when Hayes sent the 7th of April dispatch, and the witness did not think it was Whitley's signature. Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle, the witness said an "I" was left out in the signature, and he had never known Whitley to make such an omission. Nearly an hour was spent in examining this witness, and in objections and arguments by counsel and decisions of the Judge about the manner of identifying handwriting. Several dispatches were shown to the witness which had been sent from the Secret Service Division here to the office in New-York, and witness explained them. The dispatches related to the inquiries about Nettleship and Shailer, and that no further inquiries were necessary before the committee, &c. Witness was asked if any of these dispatches referred to Harrington or Williams, or had any connection with the safe burglary, and he answered no. One was shown him which he said must have been some private business between his brother and himself.

Mr. Hill—Is it charged to the Government?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hill—Do you charge your private dispatches to the Government?

Witness—No, Sir.

Witness said the dispatch reading "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high" was written by Benson at the desk of witness, and related to the appropriation by Congress for the Secret Service Division. The telegram about the compartment car and "Remember Friday night" was a joke of Shailer's, as Nettleship was going to meet his family that night after being absent some time.

The cross and direct examination of this witness was conducted promiscuously, everybody taking part in it, and the witness was at times confused by the questions. Nothing further of importance was elicited.

George Rock, sworn: Said the signature in the telegram receipt-book was not that of Whitley.

Louis De Loma sworn: Is in the Secret Service Division. Knows Whitley's handwriting, and the signature in the telegraph book was not Whitley's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness had been in the service since 1869. Was an operator. Was never dismissed from the service. Resigned last February, and was off the rolls about two and a half months. Witness was shown a paper, and acknowledged his signature.

Mr. Riddle read the paper, which was a receipt to Nettleship for $350, for services for the months of February and March, while witness said his name was off the rolls. Witness explained this was for special service; did not work up any other special case. Another paper was shown and the signature acknowledged. This was read and was a receipt for money paid for services for the month of April for a similar sum. Witness said he was employed to work up the $500 counterfeit bill case, and got the man arrested this morning.

Mr. Riddle—Now, as a matter of fact, did you not get into difficulty down in Florida for which Whitley dismissed you from the service, and you afterward found out Nettleship's connection with this safe burglary, and he put your name on the rolls again and paid you this money to keep your mouth shut, and was not Whitley mad about Nettleship putting you in the service again?

Witness denied all this and said he received the money for special service. Witness said his usual pay was five dollars per diem, and three dollars additional for expenses. Witness said he was never arrested.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MICHIGAN FIRST DISTRICT.

A SALT LAKE INDORSEMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN.

From the Salt Lake Herald, Nov. 5.

Among the choicest tit-bits furnished at that grand political banquet given by the honest men of all parties to the nation, yesterday, was the election of Gen. Alpheus S. Williams to Congress from Detroit in the First Congressional District of Michigan. No greater triumph of honesty over corruption, of heroic service of country over petit larceny, has ever occurred in the history of this Union. Born in Connecticut, graduated at Yale in 1833, General Williams went to Detroit in 1836, was a life-long Whig, a soldier in the Mexican war, and with the commencement of the rebellion was made a Major General, with head-quarters in the saddle, where he remained until after the Union was saved. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, all indorsed him as a thorough soldier, a skillful commander, a tried patriot; and all men pronounced him a perfect gentleman, yet two years since, because he would not bow the knee to Baal, he was beaten by a pigmy politician named Moses W. Field, a man whose sole qualifications were the ill-gotten gains of shoddy cloth and putrid cod fish sold during the war, and his utter obsequiousness to Zach. Chandler. Yesterday the tables were turned. Williams beats Field more than twice as much as the general ticket receives in that district. We congratulate Detroit, Michigan, and the Union on the election of Williams. He has spent nearly two years in Utah, has very large pecuniary interests here now, is perfectly familiar with all the wants and needs, the products and characters of all our people, and had the voters of Utah elected him, they would have no truer representative than he will be.

Neither a pluralist nor a Mormon, he will see that so far as lies in his power, equal and exact justice is meted out to all men here, irrespective of caste, color, sect, sex, or condition. The judicial expenses against the Department of Justice will be carefully scrutinized, and Attorney General Williams will be called to a rigid account of how many thousands of dollars of public money have been expended to put an end to polygamy here, and how much time and money are wasted to punishment for lewd and lascivious cohabitation with their own wives. Again we congratulate Michigan, the Union, and Utah on the election of Gen. A. S. Williams.

FALL OF A TRAPEZE PERFORMER.

J. R. Phillippi, a trapeze performer, met with an accident in the village of Churchtown, Lancaster County, Penn., on Saturday last. The particulars are given by the Lancaster *Examiner*, which says: "He had walked across, then returned backward, and had again crossed over about half way to where his trapeze was swinging, at a distance of twenty-five feet from the ground. While performing the 'drop act' the rope broke, and he was precipitated to the ground, and although painfully he was not seriously injured. He gives this account of the affair: 'I was hanging by my toes on the main rope, head downward. I let go and dropped through the air until my feet reached the bar. I caught the bar with my toes, when one end of the rope opposite the academy broke, and down I went head foremost to the earth on my face and hands. I sprained my left leg and skinned my face, and my wrist was out of joint. I had two doctors operating upon me in less than two minutes, and about 2,000 people gathered around me, who were there to see me walk the rope. They would not let me go home, and I had to give a lecture upon my short experience in ballooning, rope-walking, and legerdemain. I was greatly applauded. I held the lecture in the academy. I will not be satisfied until I walk again, and give them the drop act on a new rope, after I am in good condition. I am sore all over. My bones pain me, and I can hardly do anything. This is the worst thing that has happened me yet, but it don't scare me.'"

A FORTUNATE CHANCE MEETING.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* relates this story: "A day or two ago a gentleman, lately become a resident of Norwich, whom we will call Mr. A., while walking up Broadway overtook a stranger, whom we will call Mr. B. 'Can you tell me, Sir,' said Mr. B., 'where Mr. C. lives?' 'Yes, Sir. I am going by his house, and will show you with pleasure.' 'It is a long time since I have seen Mr. C.,' said Mr. B. 'He used to be a class-mate of mine, and I have been in China since I graduated.' 'Then perhaps you have heard of a Miss D. I knew her well when she was in this country—in fact, she was in my family for a long time, but I have been unable to find any trace of her since she went to China?' 'Miss D., why she came to America on the same steamer with me. I can give you her address.' It seems an almost impossible coincidence that of two men, strangers, and in a city strange to both of them, one should require information which only the other, of all the millions in the country, could give him."

A LIBERAL CINCINNATIAN.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says: "It is hardly six months since Mr. David Sinton gave the splendid endowment of $100,000 to the Cincinnati Bethel. Only a short time before he had announced his purpose of giving to the city $50,000 for the adornment of the square in front of the new public buildings. Yesterday, with the same quietness and lack of ostentation that marked his former benefactions, he gave to the Young Men's Christian Association bonds to the amount of $33,000, to be devoted to the purchase of the new building of the association."

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday says: "The whole Democratic State ticket is elected by an average majority of nearly 6,000, and that party will have at least twenty-three majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, which is close enough to satisfy all reasonable expectations until the official returns are all filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

A DARING EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A bold and successful express robbery was effected on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on Tuesday night. On the arrival of the Oswego express train at Manunka Chunck, at 7:30 o'clock, it was discovered that the Westcott Express Company's car had been entered, and the safe thrown out upon the track. The robbers effected an entrance by breaking the windows in the roof of the car and, reaching their hands through, pushing the door back. Upon the arrival of the train at Oxford, in Warren County, Mr. Clark, the messenger in charge of the car containing the safe, had secured the door of the car. He then went to another car to make some arrangements about the freight. By the time he returned to the car the train had run twelve miles beyond, and the robbery had been accomplished. The robbery is thought to have had the countenance if, indeed, it was not perpetrated by, some persons connected with the railroad. No suspicion, however, attaches to any particular person. Clark, the messenger, bears a good reputation for sobriety and honesty. The safe was found yesterday lying in a field near Delaware Station. It had been broken open and rifled of its contents, the estimated value of which was $12,000. The railroad employes are very reticent about the matter, and refuse to give any additional particulars concerning it. What steps have been taken to secure the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the property is not yet known. It is understood, however, that Detective Wambold, of Newark, has been set to work upon the case. So far as known no clue has been got which encourages a hope of the capture of the robbers.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The steam-ship Abyssinia for Liverpool and Queenstown yesterday took out 44,000 letters and fifty-one bags of papers. The Hohenzollern for Bremen and Southampton 22,150 letters and forty-one bags of papers.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOODLUM—THE LOTTERY—Mr. W. A. Mestayer.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO CARICATURES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter: DAILY without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

The Democrats pledged themselves before election to the support of the constitutional amendments. Yet on the day of the election, canceled ballots on these amendments were issued at all the Democratic booths in this City. The mere printing of these ballots cost money, and they could not have been distributed without a more extensive organization than is at the command of mere ward politicians. Beyond all doubt, the leaders of the party committed this breach of faith. Boss KELLY *must* have been fully aware of it. But was Mr. TILDEN ignorant of it? If so, what are we to think of his boasted influence over the "new and reformed Tammany"? If such a step as this could be taken without his knowledge, is it not perfectly clear that he is nothing more than a dummy in the hands of the new Boss, and that Tammany will use him now just as it did down to September, 1871.

We hardly need call the attention of our merchants to the account which we give in this morning's edition of the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to secure the grain trade, heretofore brought to this City, for Baltimore. The true elements which direct the course of transportation of grain to the seaboard, en route for Europe, are economy in time, economy in charges, and security in handling. These, by the statement of the railroad officials, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is prepared to guarantee to the West to such a degree that the through routes centring here will with difficulty compete with it. It is worth while to remark that whatever power this road may possess to successfully carry on a contest with the powerful combination now arrayed against it, it derives from its sound and conservative method of doing business. Paying as it goes, and refusing to water its stock, its resources are solid and constantly and instantly available, and its brilliant career is a conclusive answer to those financiers who insist that our railroads could never have been built but upon the inflated credit system.

Harper's Weekly shows great sagacity this week in anticipating (as it must have done) the shameful hoax of the *Herald*, about the escape of the wild animals from Central Park. There is a wood-cut in the paper which supplies a severe commentary on that reckless freak. There is also a large engraving ridiculing the outcry about "Cæsarism." But the editorials of *Harper's* do not seem to be in harmony with the pictures, and when the artist ridicules the editors who have attacked the "third-term" idea, he ought, in justice to his employers, to include the editor of *Harper's Weekly*. For months past our contemporary has been condemning the third-term project, and this week, on the very page following the picture which ridicules the whole discussion, the editor makes the following remarks:

"The cry of Cæsarism, of the third term, as of extravagance and corruption, may have been foolish and unfounded; but it is the first duty of sagacious statesmanship to know the force of little currents and eddies, and to understand that popular objections and doubts cannot be answered by superb disdain. * * * The facts to regard were that the public was interested and suspicious, and that resistance of any kind merely confirmed those suspicions and wounded the party. Why oppose, if there was nothing to conceal? * * * It is now evident that it would have been wiser if the President had long ago expressed a resolution not to accept a third term, and if the Republican Convention of New-York had declared against a third term. It was called a sensation, a joke, a newspaper trick—perhaps it was, but it was an element in the result. 'There may be something in it,' was the public feeling, and it increased the general discontent. * * * Moreover, when the newspapers, which are the mouths of public sentiment, have spoken generally and strongly upon such a subject, what kind of dignity is it that demands silence? * * * It is evident that the public were not satisfied with silence, and a word from the President would have probably aided the party. It is an old axiom that it is wise to learn of the enemy; and if a fool is plainly strengthening himself by his folly, he may wisely be answered accordingly. * * * Circumstances show that it was a mistake not to speak plainly; and it was an error due to a disregard of public opinion, which the best men, indeed, often feel, but which can not be trusted as wise politics."

It seems to be pretty nearly time for our excellent contemporary to announce that the editor is not responsible for the views of the artist, and that the artist is not responsible for the views of the editor.

Several correspondents write to ask us whether we intend to report the legal proceedings in relation to the Beecher case. We do. When this great scandal was being bandied about as mere gossip, we considered that we had a right to use our own discretion in reference to the publication of details which, in our opinion, were unfit for general reading. We are bound to add that the public showed a desire to read all that could be obtained on the subject. When the case is carried into our courts of law, it would be idle for any newspaper to attempt to suppress it. The public are entitled to see a report of the proceedings, if they wish for it; and as they evidently do wish for it, we shall feel it our duty to report the trials in full.

If the statement be true that the Democratic majority in the new Board of Aldermen have decided to elect Mr. SAMUEL A. LEWIS to the position of President, it is a piece of very ill-omened news for the people of this City. Mr. LEWIS was a facile tool of the old Ring while it lasted. He was selected by HALL as a fitting co-worker with SANDS on the Ring Board of Education. If we mistake not, he took a prominent part in causing the withdrawal of HARPER'S books from the public schools in revenge for the support given by the *Weekly* to the attacks of THE TIMES. It will possibly be found that Mr. LEWIS personally conveyed to the HARPERS, TWEED'S threat about withdrawing the school-books. However this may be, Mr. LEWIS may be expected to serve the new Ring as abjectly as he did the old one. In the event of his elevation to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, he will become one of the four members of the Board of Apportionment, and will thus have a direct control over the amount of money to be raised every year from the tax-payers of this City. JOHN KELLY has already absolute control over Mr. WICKHAM, and should he secure another member of the board so certain to do his bidding as Mr. LEWIS, the outlook will be by no means a reassuring one for the property-owners of New-York.

After considerable sharp fighting at various points in the north of Spain, the siege of Irun has been raised by the Republicans, and the Carlists have been driven from their positions. A junction with the reinforcements sent to the relief of Irun via Fontarabia, was effected by several hundred soldiers from the beleaguered town, by means of a vigorous sortie. It is supposed that the pretender CARLOS, and Gen. ELIO, with a few followers, have been separated from their main forces, and are now in hiding. All efforts to find DON CARLOS in the French town of Hendaye, where he was rumored to have taken refuge, have proved unsuccessful, and the French military authorities have so notified the Spanish Ambassador at Paris.

In an article which we quoted yesterday from the *Sun*, there was a passage to the effect that the President was "so angry with Vice President WILSON that he would not see him the last time he called at the White House." We are requested by Mr. WILSON to say that this statement is inaccurate, and that the incident described never occurred.

"HOME RULE."

Although the people may have wanted "a change" lately, it is scarcely possible that they wished to be put back all at once to the days of the corrupt Judges and "Room 13." We are on the high road, however, to that identical point. Within a week of the election, the new Boss—JOHN KELLY—has produced a very close imitation of "Room 13," has taken the law into his own hands, and has upset the ordinary forms of administering justice, at least in connection with a case in which he is directly interested. All the world knows that the public of New-York is a very "patient" one, but if it openly and voluntarily submits to the new Dictator who has suddenly cracked the whip over their backs, they will acquire a reputation such as no intelligent community need be particularly anxious to gain.

In the first place, JOHN KELLY goes every day before the Coroner, who is now engaged in holding an inquest on a murdered man, with a gang of ruffians at his back, such as have not ventured to show their faces in any court since TWEED and SWEENY fell. On Friday last he made his appearance at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, with a posse of the greatest rascals to be found in the City of New-York. CROKER, who is charged with willfully murdering poor MCKENNA on election day, is and always has been a bosom-friend of Boss KELLY. He is a notorious scoundrel, as even Mayor HAVEMEYER, after appointing him to office, was obliged to acknowledge in his recent letter to KELLY. The following quotation will serve to show the relations which have always existed between KELLY and CROKER:

"The first appointment of mine that was received with public disfavor was that of RICHARD CROKER, to be a Marshal. After I entered upon the duties of my office you were among the first to call upon me to solicit patronage. *You asked me to appoint* CROKER, *and you were warm in his commendation.* * * * When CROKER'S appointment was announced I was overwhelmed with a torrent of indignation. That unfortunate act, indeed—into which I was betrayed by you—was the keynote to the attacks which were subsequently made. I ascertained that, instead of being a man of uprightness and peace, (which, above all things else, a Marshal should be,) CROKER *was one whose career had been notorious for violence and dishonesty.* I learned that * * * he attached himself to WILLIAM M. TWEED, to whom he was devoted, as he now is to you. That upon the downfall of TWEED he sought your patronage. That in the desperate rivalry between you and O'BRIEN, involving a contest for the control of the Eighteenth Assembly District, you welcomed him to your favor, by reason of the influence he was reported to have with the rough and vicious portion of the inhabitants on the easterly side of that district. I also became fully satisfied that CROKER *was the leader of a body of men who had been frequently engaged in acts of violence and fraud, both at primary and general elections in this City and in Long Island City.* In a word, instead of being a fit man for the office for which I appointed him, he was one of the last who should have been considered."

This man CROKER—a good sample of our new masters—went into the Tenth Congressional District on election day solely for the purpose of creating a disturbance. He had a pack of ruffians with him, all armed, and all ready, as events proved, to produce their pistols on the shortest possible notice. Witnesses are ready to swear that they saw CROKER fire the fatal shot. MCKENNA'S *ante-mortem* testimony accused CROKER of shooting him. Yet, as soon as CROKER was arrested, Boss KELLY went down in hot haste to the Police Station, telegraphed for a Coroner named WOLTMAN—a cowardly tool of KELLY—ordered him to hold a court instantly, and further directed him to release the alleged murderer, CROKER, on $2,500 bail. And these orders were instantly obeyed! Pray what do the public think of this way of carrying on the forms of law? Is it this infamous system of dealing out justice which the people wished to see revived when they voted for WICKHAM, KELLY, and MORRISSEY only last week?

This new Boss—already showing a far more insolent disregard of public opinion than TWEED ever displayed—makes no secret of the fact that he holds Police Justices and Coroners in his pocket. He orders Police Captains about as if they were his slaves. He seems to own the Police stations. He is only a private citizen—and yet our Police officers and Justices seem to tremble at his nod. He stalks into the Coroner's court every day; compels that functionary to do just what he pleases; sits there suggesting questions to witnesses; and generally directs the proceedings just as an Eastern potentate might do in his hall of audience. The miserable man WOLTMAN—the same Coroner who released CROKER on election day—seems to shake in his boots at the sight of KELLY. Of course, the proceedings which are taking place before him are a thorough farce. KELLY does not intend that they should amount to anything, and WOLTMAN has already shown how abjectly he obeys KELLY'S orders. But, some of our readers may ask, what right has KELLY thus to make himself so active and prominent in the proceedings before the Coroner? He was not present at the murder of MCKENNA. He knows nothing whatever about the facts. It is not possible to call him as a witness. Then what right has he to be thus "bossing" the Coroner's court? Simply the right which the people conferred upon him last week when they elected his candidates to office. To be sure, KELLY himself was not elected to any office. He presents the anomalous, though frequent, spectacle of a man being all-powerful in his party without holding any office—without coming officially before the people. But the people knew perfectly well that they were substantially voting for him when they voted for WICKHAM and the other Tammany candidates. They wished to try a new "Boss," and they are likely to have enough of him before all is over.

Still, we incline to think that KELLY may go ahead a little too fast. The people will put up with anything and everything, very likely—but KELLY should give them a little time to get used to his new system of pocket Coroners and Judges. Boss KELLY may perhaps say, "Oh, they submitted patiently to it once before," and so they did. But it came gradually upon them, whereas KELLY wants to revive it—*has* revived it so far as his opportunities permit—all at once. And this is a blunder, as the new Boss may yet discover. At present all that we can say is that the part which he is now having the impudence to take in the proceedings before his creature, Coroner WOLTMAN, is an outrage upon justice, a gross insult to the people, and a disgrace to the whole community. And this sort of thing is what the Democrats meant by *Home Rule.*

THE "ORGANS" AND THE FINANCES.

The Administration has received during the last few months some lessons that might, we should say, prove valuable touching the mischief that personal and political "organs" may easily do. When a paper assumes to be the mouthpiece of the Administration, and is supported by the money of men like the new-fangled "JONES, of Nevada," what it says and what it omits to say furnish ground for very plausible inferences touching the Administration policy. The Administration was certainly not benefited last Winter by the special advocacy of Congressman PLATT and "Editor" MURTAGH—the former a hare-brained politician, who voted for inflation and was in favor of the back-pay grab, the latter a simple swindler, as his $25,000 paving contract sufficiently proved. These and other special advocates showed considerable ingenuity in embroiling the Administration in all sorts of ugly squabbles, and in getting the President held responsible for absurd and crazy schemes—to say nothing of plans which would have been outrageous if they had really been formed. It was principally on the authority of the Murtagh organ that the President has been held up to the country as ambitious for a third term; and, as this organ was known to be deep in the vilest political corruption at the capital, its advocacy of the third-term idea did the President serious mischief in more ways than one.

On similar authority it was announced the other day that the President meant to abandon the ground taken in his financial messages of last session, and to surrender to the inflationists. No enemy of Gen. GRANT could bring a more serious charge against him. His bitterest political opponent could not believe him capable of anything worse than his avowed "organists" allege of him. Inconsistency is a very small part of what he must be guilty of before he could desert the position in which his deliberate expressions of conviction and purpose have placed him. His veto of the Inflation bill, with the principles which he then avowed, gave the public to understand that he would stand firm against the demoralizing influences of paper money; that he would oppose to the last the plans of the inflationists, which, if carried out, will bring ruin and disgrace upon the country. That understanding has been the basis on which the business of the country for the last seven months has been carried on, and on which it is now proceeding. It cannot be violated without the most serious consequences to the community, and certainly not without utter ruin to the reputation of the President.

As a matter of fact there is not the slightest proof that the intention which the organs attribute to him has ever been formed. The President's own expressions have been directly opposed to any such course. He has not hesitated to say to those who have discussed the subject with him that he believes in the soundness of the views advanced last session; that he proposes to urge on Congress to take, at the next session, some step in a policy that will attain specie payments by 1876; that there are many features in the present situation of affairs to encourage the belief that such a suggestion is practical and would be well received, and that the necessity of sound legislation in this direction is more generally recognized than at any previous time.

It is a great pity that a subject so important as the financial policy of the Administration should be capable of complication by utterances which, though without foundation in fact and conceived in the most objectionable spirit, do mislead public opinion to a certain extent. Nothing is more imperative than the duty of Congress at its next session to devote itself earnestly and practically to providing a remedy for our unfortunate financial condition. It happens that in this case the proper remedy lies in the gradual but sure removal of the obstacles that prevent a return to a currency redeemable in specie. In spite of the delays and difficulties that have heretofore attended the question, there is little doubt that the public is prepared for conservative action on the part of Congress, that such action is really expected, and if taken in a spirit of moderation will be quietly acquiesced in. But this feeling on the part of the public rests largely on the belief that the policy of the President, so clearly made known last Spring, will be adhered to by him. It is unfortunate to the last degree to have wild statements of disgraceful changes of purpose on his part started from time to time by men who claim to speak for him. Even when these statements are denied, the harm is not undone. The denial of some of these quasi-official announcements leads to the inference that the remainder may be true, and unless Gen. GRANT devotes the greater part of his time to hunting down the misrepresentations of his organs, they cannot well be *all* set at rest. Perhaps, however, in the present condition of popular opinion the nuisance of subsidized organs may be done away with by the operation of the law that sooner or later limits the supply to the demand.

HEALTH IN LARGE CITIES.

The comparative healthfulness of any locality may be pretty accurately measured by the death-rate among its children. The weakest members of a community give way soonest to the pestilential conditions which exist in its midst, and the first five years of life is, by general consent, the period within which the human frame is least fitted to withstand the poisonous influences of bad air, bad food, or impure water. If we were to measure the progress of American sanitary science by the changes of the infantile death-rate in our large cities, the retrospect would not be very encouraging. As Prof. HARTSHORNE pointed out in his paper published in yesterday's TIMES, Philadelphia showed at the beginning of the century a smaller death-rate among children than it did two years ago. While in 1807 half the deaths in that city occurred over the age of twenty-four, in 1872 half occurred under the age of five years. Part of this difference may be due to the imperfect returns of an earlier epoch, and part to the greater preponderance in the population of seventy years ago of the element of adult immigrants. But we fear that part is also due to the fact that the great cities of this continent have grown faster than the sanitary science, or, at least, than the public inclination to apply it, fitted to cope with the health problems of vast masses of people.

The comparison instituted between Philadelphia and New-York on the one hand, and London on the other, in the matter of infant mortality, is decidedly unfavorable to the former. In the middle of the last century, of all the deaths in the British metropolis, those of children under five years accounted for the frightful proportion of seventy-five per cent. This was an illustration of the growth of the race, "before," as Dr. BLACK expresses it, "art, guided by science, did much to bring our puny young through the perils of childhood, and the rule was that only the fittest or the strongest survived." But it was also an illustration of a period of barbarous neglect of sanitary precautions, and the progress made since then is due in far greater measure to the application of hygienic laws than to the increased power of the physician to combat the diseases of children. By the beginning of this century, the deaths under five years in London account for only fifty per cent. of the entire mortality, and to-day the proportion has been reduced to twenty-nine per cent. In Philadelphia and New-York, during the last twelve years, the average death-rate among children under five years has amounted to forty-five per cent. of the entire mortality, or only a little better showing than that of London at the beginning of the century.

The unhealthful influences which have been allowed to establish themselves in our large cities, in addition to a direct action upon children, diminish, indirectly, their chances of life through the inherited weakness transmitted by parents whose vitality has already been lowered amid pestilential surroundings. It is clear, therefore, that all efficient sanitary reform must have its record traced by the sensitive index of infantile mortality. Take that subtle and deadly malady—diphtheria—which is at present carrying off so abnormal a proportion of children in New-York. Dr. HARRIS shows, during the year in which it has been so fatally prevalent, that "the dwellings upon the well-drained, most cleanly, and naturally dry grounds of the City, have enjoyed comparative freedom from this subtle malady." Like scarlet fever, diphtheria is nourished largely by defective drainage and sewerage, and in no direction do sanitary authorities find it more difficult to carry out their reforms than in this. As Mr. VIELE puts it in his very interesting paper on this subject which we publish to-day: "Ignorance and vice, avarice and greed, politicians and quacks, sordid contractors, and corrupt rings array themselves against progress until experience comes with its terrible lessons to destroy the opposition that no other argument can remove." If people would only see it, the occurrence in New York of 244 deaths from diphtheria during the last five weeks is as unmistakable a warning against our badly-constructed sewers and defective drainage, as if yellow fever or cholera had established itself in our midst.

The real difficulty of attaining radical reforms in the sanitary conditions of our large cities is the want of a thoroughly informed and sensitive public opinion. A body like the American Public Health Association can do incalculable good in the way of arousing public attention to the gross and palpable neglect of hygienic laws which prevails both in town and country. Along with this process of awakening there goes, of course, a well-defined and permanent educational influence. We know of no reading likely to prove of such vital interest, at the present time, as the valuable series of papers which we have taken pains to reproduce so fully from the proceedings at Philadelphia. They are a reflex of the experience of physicians and sanitary engineers of national reputation, and if we cannot go the length of Mr. DISRAELI in stating that sanitary reform is the great question for the statesmanship of our day, we may at least safely insist that it is time the public were more fully educated in its requirements.

A GOOD ENOUGH DEMOCRAT.

When the New-York Democrats met at Syracuse, the country was not a little exercised over the alarming financial theories propounded by the Democracy of the West. The theories of VOORHEES and PENDLETON had been indorsed in party platforms, and the ghosts of repudiation and inflation rose once more before the public. The Syracuse Convention, with all possible emphasis, declared in favor of contraction, resumption and hard money. The New-York organ of the Democracy scouted the idea that any Democrat really favored expansion and repudiation; and in spite of Mr. VOORHEES' repeated assurances that all the Indiana Democratic candidates accepted the financial plank of their State platform, it noisily asked, day after day, that one, "only one," candidate in Indiana should be named as a supporter of the Voorhees doctrine. The election is over, and it is not just now worth while to discuss the faith of the Indiana Congressmen, who will, however, surely show by their votes that they stand by their party platform.

But before the clamor of the *World* was fairly over, an answer came from a New-York Congressman in a most unexpected manner. Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, who was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket in this City, discreetly waited until the election was over, the votes counted, and his seat in Congress assured to him, before he rushed out with his financial theory. In the face of the solemn declarations of his party platform, Mr. SCHELL declared himself "in favor of expanding the currency rather than contracting it." He thinks "nothing should be allowed as the circulating medium but legal tenders issued by the Government." Not much "hard money" about that, we should say. We must give Mr. SCHELL credit for a sincere desire not to embarrass his party by any figurative "spitting on the platform." Whether he embarrassed his conscience by any indorsement of that platform is a question in which the public has now no concern. Political hypocrisy is not punishable by law.

Platforms are at best only perfunctory affairs. This New-York adherent to the Western Democratic dogma of expansion probably represents a large class of politicians who believe that party resolutions are designed to deceive the average voter. The elected candidate has got above platforms. But if this is true in a hard-money State, and of a late candidate on a hard-money platform, what must be the case with the horde of new men coming into Congress from the West? The prospect is not very encouraging, it must be confessed. New-York may justly be considered the centre of conservative influences in finance. Public opinion, made restless and anxious by the dangerous suggestions of Western Democrats, forced from the Syracuse Convention an unequivocal condemnation of the "rag-money" clamor. It was not possible, however, for the New-York Democracy to sit on its newly-elected Congressmen to keep them quiet. Mr. SCHELL broke loose with his opinion early in the calm that followed the election. Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind.

A great majority of the Congressmen elected on Democratic tickets throughout the country are as much surprised at their own success as anybody else can be. For the credit of the party it may be said that better and more careful nominations would have been made if it had been supposed that the nominees were to be elected. But the opposition have so long been accustomed to putting up hopeless candidates, they went through the usual form this year, with habitual indifference. This is not true of doubtful districts, or districts usually Democratic. But, looking over the list of Congressmen-elect, one cannot fail to be struck with the preponderance of nobodies, of whom even their local supporters can give no satisfactory account. These inexperienced legislators will be kept in check by better men of their own party with great difficulty. Their unexpected elevation is not likely to sober them; and we must expect a denial of all campaign pledges and platforms. What right, for example, has anybody to expect Mr. SCHELL to be true to economy and reform, simply because the party that elected him is pledged to those measures? And the next Congress will be full of just such men, who, nominated at a venture and elected by accident, will be as much out of place as a bull in a china-shop. It will relieve the country somewhat, perhaps, if these worthies follow the example of Mr. SCHELL, and "go back" on their platforms and pledges, without waiting for their votes in Congress to determine their standing. They cannot be unseated for their opinions; they may as well free their minds, and then, knowing where to find them, we shall know the worst.

OUR MEXICAN NEIGHBORS.

No sooner do people consider their judgment with regard to any particular thing fixed, than the march of civilization and discovery forces them to change it. But there was one impression which was too dear to the popular heart to be given up readily, even when it became evident that it would in future be quite erroneous. It was about Mexico, "our sister Republic," as she is always called just before we begin quarreling with her; and it was, in a general way, that this beautiful but benighted country never would come to any good. When a citizen of the United States wanted that solid comfort which is to be gained by witnessing other people's misery and moralizing on the causes of it, he went down to Mexico, and for years after his return made the word "Mexican" a reproach. Not that they were, on the whole, such very bad people, but that they were slow, and now and then superstitious, and treacherous whenever they had an opportunity to be so. The list of complaints and criticisms was never finished; and in truth, certain classes of Mexicans gave so much cause for legitimate fault-finding, and made themselves so ridiculous with their petty revolutions and marauding expeditions, that it was hard for a looker on to form a very exalted estimate of the national character. And were there not brigands in Mexican mountains, thieves on the Mexican frontier, and bigoted and corrupt priests in Mexican cities?

But we must begin to believe in Mexico and her people. They are making substantial advances, under the wise and cautious rule of President LERDO, who seems to understand the character of the people whose Chief Magistrate he is. There is no occasion to discuss the policy of the present Mexican administration with regard to other nations; but the internal reforms partially begun demand mention. Religious matters do not appear to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as yet, for a Protestant missionary is looked upon as little better than a sorcerer by nine-tenths of the people, and, while he is tolerated in many places, is everywhere regarded with suspicion by the masses. Now and then some scurvy native priest, unworthy of the venerable Church whose robes he wears and of the country which gave him birth, incites a mob to the assassination of a Protestant or two. There is no possibility of disguising the extreme bitterness of feeling cherished by the Mexican priesthood toward Protestant clergymen and school-teachers throughout the country. But this is in a large degree increased at the present time by the knowledge that the Mexican administrations are successively becoming more and more liberal, and that Catholicism will soon receive such blows in Mexico as it has received in Spain. The priests are anxious to stamp out Protestantism now, lest it be suddenly welcomed to freer exercise of its principles than has yet been possible on Mexican soil.

The reforms which seem of the most importance are the attempted abolition of internal custom-houses throughout the Mexican republic, and an increased firmness in the administration of justice. The old custom-house system was one of the most absurd ever maintained in any country, and made the unity of the States impossible. It entailed a system of oppressive internal taxation, which fell mainly on the small commercial people and ground the poor into the very dust. It made it impossible for a Mexican to have any sense of pride in his whole country, since he had no privileges outside the petty State in which he lived. If he sent goods from one large city to another, he had a host of duties to pay and half a dozen permits to obtain. This has embarrassed trade and travel, and seriously hindered the material development of the country. With the complete abolition of this regulation, which will soon be accomplished, and a system of equalized taxation throughout all the States, added to the extension of the railway lines, the Mexicans will certainly find incentives to industry and thrift, and will know how to combine them with law and order.

The inclination toward a more rigid enforcement of the law than heretofore is very marked; but little change has thus far been accomplished. The brigandage which has long been a conspicuous disgrace to the Mexican Government, is kept up by collusion between the adventurers and the officials in the provinces where the brigands most abound. Assassination is still the favorite method of revenge for even slight injuries. An American was followed not many months since all the way from Saltillo to Monterey, by a Mexican who fancied that he had been insulted by the stranger, and who "set himself right" by plunging a knife into the American's heart. This will, doubtless, serve to confirm the prevalent opinion in the majority of minds that Mexico is beyond hope, but there are indisputable signs of an elevation in the tone of public sentiment there; and it is not too much to hope that law will soon be enforced in most portions of the Mexican Republic even better than it is on our own extreme western and south-western frontier. If the Administration at the City of Mexico is really wise, it will do everything in its power to fulfill the provisions of the present Constitution of the country, which has never yet been "lived up to;" to punish all outrages committed upon individuals because they are Protestants; and to encourage the immense commerce which is springing up between Mexico and the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucia" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening in presence of a large and demonstrative audience. Several operas in the répertoire are more welcome to the public than Donizetti's well-worn setting of Scott's romance, but "Lucia" is of all others the work in which Mlle. Albani's fine voice has thus far been heard to most advantage, and in which her consummate art as a songstress has been most apparent. Mlle. Albani's singing in "Lucia" is perfection; and while we have had a good many expressive, dramatic, and finished performances of the part in this City, that of Mr. Strakosch's principal artist stands forth as equal to any in point of elegance and purity of style, and distinguished by a freedom from conventionality, a simplicity and a freshness having an eloquence of their own. As heretofore, the most conspicuous incident of yesterday's recital was the "mad scene," in which Mlle. Albani's admirable delivery of recitative, classically-pure reading of *cantabile*, and fluent and brilliant *cadenza*, compelled general applause. A nicely-shaded rendering of the melodious sestet brought about a repetition of that popular number, and there were the usual calls before the curtain for the prima donna after each act. Signor Carpi, as hitherto, personated *Edgardo*, Signor Del Puente *Enrico*, and Signor Scolara *Raimondo*. To-morrow Mlle. Albani appears in "Rigoletto," Signor Tagliapietra filling the titular rôle. "La Figlia del Reggimento" and the third act of "Ernani" are to make up the matinée programme for Saturday. Next Tuesday evening Verdi's "Mass" will be brought out.

BRIEF MENTION.

The concert to be given by Mr. Alberto Laurence's pupils may be attended at Association Hall this evening. A concert by the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, is also announced for to-night. To-morrow afternoon the last public rehearsal to preface the first Philharmonic concert of the present season occurs at the Academy.

A HOAX AND ITS EFFECTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday morning, this week, a lady who was very ill was sitting at the cradleside of a dying child, when the physician, who had in his haste glanced at the *Herald's* head-lines, told her of the "awful calamity" at Central Park. This lady's husband had gone out early, and to her imagination was likely to be in danger. Something delayed the return of the gentleman, and meanwhile the child was passing to its death. For five hours this lady waited and watched, fearing, in her innocence, that she would lose her husband as well as her baby, and when at last he did return to tell her that the "awful calamity" was a hoax, he found her nearly a maniac.

A HUSBAND.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE—CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW EPISCOPATE—MEETING OF THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wedeoday, Nov. 11, 1874.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey, which has just been divided into two sections, by the final action of the late General Convention, is now occupying a conspicuous position. Two conventions have been called—one to meet in Newark and the other in this city, on to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The convention which meets here has been called for the special object of electing a new Bishop for the lower diocese of this State, which embraces the fourteen lower counties, viz.: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union, with the township of Summit. The meeting of the convention to-morrow in this city will no doubt be a very interesting and exciting affair. The convention will bring together, besides the delegates, a great number of the laity from all sections of this diocese, and a few perhaps from the new diocese, as there are one or two candidates from the upper section, who will have friends anxious to lay their claims before this convention.

Fifteen years ago last May, shortly after the death of Bishop Doane, the regular meeting of the convention of this State took place in St. Mary's Church in this city. It sat for several days, and after fifteen ballotings elected Dr. Odenheimer as their Bishop, which election was then declared unanimous. Bishop Odenheimer made "Riverside," on the Delaware bank, his residence, and St. Mary's Church remained the cathedral church of the diocese. The Church in the diocese of New-Jersey prospered so well under his administration that it was found to be getting too large for any one Bishop, and the convention of the State which met at Newark last May decided to divide the diocese upon obtaining the consent of the General Convention, which consent has been freely given. Bishop Odenheimer availed himself of the privilege allowed by the canon, and made choice of the new upper diocese as his future jurisdiction, with his residence in the city of Newark. He will preside at the meeting of the convention in Newark to-morrow, and will shortly leave for the south of Europe, where he has been ordered to go for the benefit of his health, and where he will probably spend the Winter. This diocese will be considered as the old diocese, and will retain the name of the Diocese of New-Jersey. There are residing at this time within its limits, between fifty and sixty clergymen who have charges. Each parish is entitled to from one to three lay delegates, but there is only one vote allowed each delegation. The members of the convention will meet in Saint Mary's Church at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. There will be the full morning service, sermon, and the Holy Communion, after which the convention will organize. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of Elizabeth, who is one of the oldest resident clergymen in the diocese. A President will be chosen from among the members of the Standing Committee, probably, or from among the older clergymen who were members of the convention before the death of Bishop Doane. The Secretary will be appointed, and also members of the Standing Committee, to fill the places of those who are now in the new diocese. The constitution and rules of order will be the same as that used by the last convention, with perhaps a few alterations to suit the changes in the diocese. The election of a Bishop will then be in order, and as there are quite a number of candidates, there is no telling how soon the convention will adjourn. From what can be learned of the views of this convention, it can be safely said that it will be decidedly opposed to the election of any one accused of being an extreme Ritualist, or one of the leaders of any party in the church, and that the successful candidate will be a churchman of the same views as those of the majority of the House of Bishops. The new Bishop will be expected to take an active part in behalf of the two institutions of learning located in this City, and founded by the late Bishop Doane, viz.: Saint Mary's Hall and Burlington College, which were intended principally for the education of the sons and daughters of churchmen. The friends of those institutions will bring a large influence to bear upon this convention, and this City will be entitled to a clerical vote of six, representing Saint Mary's and Saint Barnabas Parishes, and the chapels connected with the two schools, with their regular number of lay delegates. The musical portion of the services will not be choral, as that service has never yet been introduced into Saint Mary's Church. There are so many names mentioned as candidates for the office of Bishop that only a few of the most prominent can be given. They are: Rev. Dr. Merritt, of Morristown; Rev. Dr. Boggs, of Newark; Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of Elizabeth; Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Jersey City; Rev. Dr. Hills, of Burlington; Rev. Dr. Garrison, of Camden; Rev. Drs. Leeds and Hodges, of Baltimore; and Rev. Drs. Davies and Hoffman, of Philadelphia.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The *Journal* will publish to-morrow its annual statement of the real and personal estate of all towns of Massachusetts. Total taxable valuation of the State, exclusive of personal property and deposits in savings institutions, $1,831,601,165, which is a gain of $68,171,175 over last year. Only three counties report a loss. The gain exceeds that of last year $1,000,000; and that of 1872, by $2,000,000.

THE ROCHESTER TOWING COMPANY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Judge Wallace has issued a warrant in bankruptcy against the estate of the Rochester Towing Company. The indebtedness of the company is $35,000 besides a mortgage of $20,000, the validity of which is questioned. The company's assets will aggregate about $10,000, consisting of horses, mules, and other property.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY—DISADVANTAGES OF GREATNESS—THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

Mr. Disraeli came back to town yesterday, most of the other Ministers are to return to-day or Monday, and the Cabinet councils for settling the business of next session will begin almost immediately and be continued for several weeks, when the members of the Government will again scatter for Christmas. There is to be a large muster of the Ministers at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday next, and you may be sure the city will be flattered to its heart's content. It is of great importance to the Conservatives to retain the hold which they have now acquired on this important constituency, and the proposed reconstruction of the municipality, which is naturally very offensive to the Corporation, will give them an opportunity of repaying this support. There can be little doubt that the Government, if they do not oppose, will endeavor to get the project as quietly set aside. It is certainly necessary that something should be done to make the administration of the metropolis more uniform and efficient, but there is not the slightest chance of a grand new corporation being created, to embrace the whole of the vast area over which London now extends and to exercise absolute authority over all parts of the metropolis.

The truth is that London is too big a place to be governed by a single body, and that the peculiar character which it derives from its size and the fact that it is the great meeting-place for the whole population of the country renders it indispensable that the control over it should not be surrendered exclusively to the residents, the lowest class of whom would soon be predominant. At present, as you are no doubt aware, the local management of London is divided between the Corporation of London, which rules within the boundaries of the old City, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, a modern invention, quite distinct from the Government office called the Board of Works, and elected by the parish vestries. The Common Council of the City is an elected body of mixed character. The majority of the members are shopkeepers and attorneys of second or third rate social position, but there is also a proportion of men of higher standing who aspire to some of the municipal dignities, and whose presence tends to raise the general character of the body. The Aldermen—twenty-six in number, including the Lord Mayor, who must be an Alderman in order to qualify for the highest position—are elected, not by the Common Council, but directly by the people in the different wards; and they are usually men of honorable mercantile position. After every allowance has been made for the sham pageantry of the Mayoralty, and the grotesque associations with which it is connected, it is a position of real dignity and importance; and an able and ambitious man can find no better way of making a public reputation for himself. While in office he is thrown into contact with, and on various subjects is consulted by, the Ministers of the Crown and the chief dignitaries of the country; and he has also to dispense the hospitalities of the city to all kinds of distinguished guests. He has a fair chance of being knighted, which is not much, and some chance of being made a baronet, which is still thought a good deal of; and the Mayoralty is often, also, a stepping-stone to Parliament. On the whole, then, there is sufficient temptation in the office to bring forward a good class of men as candidates.

Another thing which is favorable to the composition of the ruling body in the city is that people there are all very much mixed up with each other in the way of business, and every one is more or less known to his neighbors. The consequence is that no man who has not a very fair character has any chance of being elected, and that the members of the corporation discharge their functions under the eyes of people whose opinions they would not venture to outrage. As a rule the affairs of the city are managed in a highly business-like and efficient manner, and though no doubt too much of the revenues of the city and of the old guilds is spent in guzzling, the consequences are not very serious, except to those who indulge too freely in the pleasures thus laid open to them. The vestries and the Metropolitan Board, on the other hand, represent a much inferior grade of social character. There is a little ring of obscure and not very reputable people in each parish which works the elections, the majority of the householders taking no part in the proceedings.

It has been found impossible to get the better sort of people to enter the vestries, and, indeed, even if they were willing to come forward, they would have no chance of contending with the popular vote, which is under the control of the publicans and other tradesmen who pull the wires. Vestry government in London has not yet been productive of any serious scandals, but it is ignorant, inefficient, and, in various small ways, corrupt. The jobbing of the vestries is proverbial, and the Metropolitan Board, which embodies the essence of the vestries, has never enjoyed much confidence or respect. It is, of course, impossible to say exactly what would happen if the whole of London were to be placed under a single popularly elected board, but there is reason to fear that it would be a board too much of the low vestry type; and this is not a prospect which is regarded with satisfaction by the more thoughtful and intelligent part of the population. At present the vestries are, by the comparatively narrow range of their powers and by being cut up into so many different sections, prevented from doing any very serious mischief; but it would be different if they were all welded together with one great central authority, with the whole of the metropolis at their mercy. The experience of the Tammany Ring has not been thrown away on people over here; and the more the proposal for the establishment of a new municipality is examined the more alarm is felt lest the metropolis should be handed over to the care of an obscure and unscrupulous despotism.

On one point, at least, everybody seems to be agreed, and that is that the Police shall continue to be under the order of the Government, and not of any elected board, and that judicial appointments shall also be placed beyond the reach of popular prejudice and passions. At present there are, in fact, two bodies of Police in London—the City Police, a comparatively small body, which is managed by the corporation, in accordance with ancient customs, and the Metropolitan Police, which has the charge of all the rest of London, and is managed by the Home Secretary, through a Commissioner chosen by the Government. It is felt that nothing could be more dangerous than to allow the control of this force to pass from a Ministry, amenable to Parliamentary supervision, to a set of vestrymen. The difficulty of getting at them would render them practically irresponsible. The proposed reform of the municipality is at present in the hands of a number of respectable theorists, led by Lord Elcho, and countenanced by the Duke of Westminster, who is the great landlord of the West End; but there is as yet no apparent tendency on the part of public opinion to support them, and when the practical difficulties of the case are

fairly encountered, it will probably be found that the subject requires much more mature consideration than has yet been bestowed upon it. J. H. F.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

MEETING OF DRUG AND CHEMICAL MERCHANTS AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—AN UNJUST SCHEDULE OF TAXES—RAW MATERIALS RATED AS MANUFACTURES.

A largely-attended meeting of business men interested in a revision of the tariff was held yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, to determine upon a policy of united action in reference to the question. The interests of the manufacturers and importers of drugs, paints, linseed-oil, acids, chemicals, and white lead were represented at the meeting. Mr. D. S. Robbins was called upon to preside. In explaining the purpose of the meeting he said:

GENTLEMEN: I will not detain you with any special remarks upon the present movement for revenue reform on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, because this subject has been very properly submitted by other parties, but in order that the work before us and the relation that the trade in drugs, chemicals, &c., bears to the whole income from Customs may be better understood, I beg to submit a few important facts in connection with this subject. Previous to the war, which began in 1861, the rate of Customs taxation on all imports was very low, as but little revenue was wanted, and the protective policy had been limited by the celebrated compromise between Clay and Calhoun in 1853, whereby an agreement was made that the maximum of protection should be gradually reduced to twenty per cent. The average Customs taxation on all imports in 1861 was 12 8-100 per cent., and in 1867 it reached 44 25-100 per cent. The average was lower in 1861, and it was higher in 1867 than at any previous period in the history of our Government since the close of the war with Great Britain, which began in 1812. In 1868 the income of the Government was deemed excessive, and a reduction of duties was advised by the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Hon. David A. Wells, who made an elaborate report, which embraced the following remarks upon the trade in drugs and chemicals: "In striking contrast to the great departments of wool and iron, where the duties on all the leading products have been carefully increased, harmonized, and adjusted with the wishes of those interested is another great department of the tariff, (the department of Drugs and Chemicals,) which embraces nearly one-half of all the articles on the list of enumerations on which a duty is levied. In this department there is barely an individual in the nation who is not more or less directly interested. The duties are discordant, and often antagonistic alike to the attainment of either income or protection. Now the reason of this unfortunate condition of affairs is to be found in the fact that it has never been made the special interest of intelligent and influential parties, disconnected with the Government, to press this matter upon the attention of Congress; and wherever a partial effort to arrest the attention of committees has been made, the claims of other great special interests have been too urgent and imperative to allow time for consideration." In the meantime the matter received attention elsewhere. In the latter part of the year 1867, the American Pharmaceutists' Association appointed a committee of five to examine and report upon this subject, and it was found that while the list of drugs, dyes, chemicals, colors, &c., embraced nearly one-half of all the enumerations in the tariff, the total revenue derived from these articles was less than seven per cent. of the entire income from Customs. The total receipts from Customs from all commodities in 1867 was $176,417,810, and from drugs, chemicals, &c., but $11,603,970. It was further ascertained that the average duty on crude materials, or those goods which are solely the products of nature, exceeded that of chemical preparations thirty-four per cent.; almost all articles were dutiable, and of these the variety was so great, while the quantity of most imported commodities was so limited, that the revenue did not pay the cost of collection. In 1869 a reduction of Customs to the extent of $30,000,000 was determined, and of this reduction there was allowed to the department of drugs, chemicals, &c., the sum of $2,500,000, or about eight per cent. of the $30,000,000, in accordance with which lists were submitted, the aim being to enlarge the free list as far as possible without disturbing any policy, for which purpose crude substances, or products of nature, were selected. This most important revision of the tariff, which was passed July 14, 1870, and took effect on the 1st January, 1871, may be said to be the commencement of revenue reform in our country, as all previous discussions about tariff matters had reference to special interests, or were disputes about particular policies. This revision was important because it greatly simplified the tariff; it removed from the dutiable list a long array of articles of little importance which had heretofore served as wrappage to conceal individual interests on special commodities in every revision of the tariff which was proposed or passed. In 1869 Quillaya bark was accorded a full line in the Government statistics, and it paid the sum of $1 into the Treasury of the United States. The protection interest was conciliated because the duty was reduced on raw materials, while the duty on manufactures was left untouched, or amended in the interest of the manufacturer. In 1861 quinine paid a duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and Anchora bark was free. In 1867 bark paid a revenue duty of twenty per cent., and quinine forty-five per cent. In 1870 bark was placed upon the free list, and, notwithstanding an effort to reduce quinine to thirty per cent., it was left at forty-five per cent., but this has since been corrected. The present duty on this important chemical is twenty per cent. Since 1870 a continued improvement has followed, and it is asserted in the Revenue Department at Washington that the trade of drugs, chemicals, &c., has received more attention since 1869 than any other. At the present time nearly seven-eighths of the free list belongs to the department of drugs and chemicals; but this should be materially increased, as a deal of rubbish remains, and our tariff is full of inconsistencies because no attempt has been made to classify articles or reduce ad valorem duties to the specific rates. Our department is little understood among officials of the Government, and technical disputes about the nature and status of commodities are constant. Our whole dutiable list is the only one of much importance that contains ad valorem rates, and so long as these remain a fair collection of the revenue alike in the interest of the merchant and the Government is impossible. Our tariff has no consistent policy, for so far as raw materials are taxed protection is nullified. Further to tax raw materials is to exclude our manufactures from all foreign markets, and as every market is limited, no manufacturer can be prosperous under such restrictions. With no market for a surplus, all experience proves that it is necessary to control or limit the product of the home market; and hence combination results, because this becomes a necessity while the interest of the consumer demands free competition. The free list should be increased, and ad valorem duties should be reduced to specific rates as far as possible. The relation of materials of all sorts to products of art of all kinds should be carefully revised, and, if the policy of protection is to be continued, this policy should be better understood and defined. We cannot protect everything; it is quite possible to pay too much for a good thing, "too dear for our whistle." One of the most important of all natural products for its uses as a medicament, and in the arts and needs of life is flax-seed oil, which is solely a product of nature, a raw material, and yet this commodity is treated in our tariff as a manufacture and subjected to enormous duties to the extent of about seventy per cent. The imposition of a tax upon raw linseed is even more absurd than the duty upon the expressed oil, as linseed-oil for the preservation of wood is as necessary as lumber, and revenue should always be obtained from articles of luxury or waste, never from implements or permanent investments, because in these instances you tax industry and increase the cost of living permanently. Linseed or flax-seed pays a specific tax of twenty cents per bushel, and while this plant produces a superior fibre in Europe and America, the East India product is specially rich in oil. The average yield of a bushel of American flax-seed is fifteen pounds of oil, of East India eighteen pounds, a difference of twenty per cent., which is sought to be overcome by legislation. Of course, the folly of any contest with natural laws should be apparent.

The Chairman further added that they did not intend to interfere with other industries of the country. They only desired to act in conjunction with the Government with the view of enlightening them, if possible, in relation to this subject, for the Government alone was responsible for the character of the policy of the nation. The movement to attempt to reform the regulations of the Custom-house was a cognate one, but they had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Austin, with a view to the promotion of harmony between the different interests, thought it would be well that each industry should meet and appoint a committee with power. There were sure to be differences of opinion between them, and he thought it was better to settle their differences at conferences held between themselves than to disagree before the Committee on Ways and Means. He therefore moved that the interests present meet and appoint committees on the subject, which committees could confer on the call of the chair. The resolution was adopted.

The Chairman observed that the meeting was not called to discuss the question of tariff, and he supposed an adjournment was in order. A suggestion was, however, made that the sense of the meeting be taken by vote as to whether the trades represented were willing to co-operate in an effort for the revision of the tariff. The suggestion was deemed a proper one, and the vote was taken, resulting in the expression of a desire on the part of the meeting to support the movement. The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The thirty-second annual session of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York, Sons of Temperance, was held throughout yesterday and last evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty-first street. There was present a large attendance of delegates, including the following dignitaries of the order: Samuel D. Parsons, Grand Worthy Patriarch; W. G. Ferris, Grand Worthy Associate, *pro tem.*; E. H. Hopkins, Scribe; G. Latour, Grand Conductor; A. P. Higgins, Grand Treasurer; Hon. C. C. Leigh, Grand Chaplain *pro tem.*; H. A. Holzapfel, Grand Worthy Sentinel, and C. E. Gildersleve, Past Grand Worthy Patriarch. The proceedings of the morning session of the division were confined to the transaction of unimportant routine business, including the reception of reports and the initiation of sixty newly-elected representatives. The reports were, without exception, of an encouraging nature. Twenty auxiliary divisions were organized during the year. The Grand Worthy Patriarch, in his report, gave a detailed account of the internal workings of the order, and applauded its various officers for the creditable performance of their respective duties. In conclusion, he recommended the holding of two conventions each month in the different counties. The Grand Treasurer reported a surplus of $600 in the treasury. The election for officers, at the evening session, resulted as follows: Grand Worthy Patriarch, Walter Farrington; Grand Worthy Associate, Matthew T. Ritchie; Grand Scribe, Evan H. Hopkins; Grand Treasurer, A. P. Higgins; Grand Chaplain, W. C. Steele; Grand Conductor, John Archibald; Grand Sentinel, H. Richmond.

BILLIARDS.

THE SEVENTH DAY OF THE TOURNAMENT—RUDOLPHE, GARNIER, VIGNAUX, AND DALY THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the billiard tournament at Tammany Hall. In the afternoon, the first game was played by A. P. Rudolphe and Edward Daniels, the former winning in thirty-nine innings by a score of 300 to 227. Rudolphe's average was 8 and Daniels' 6. In the second game, Garnier defeated Slosson by the remarkable score of 300 to 46, the averages being 18¾ and 3 respectively. The victor's play was excellent, and elicited frequent applause from the audience. In the evening, Vignaux and Joseph Dion contested the first game, which after vigorous play on both sides, was decided in favor of Vignaux by a score of 300 to 237. Thirty-four innings were played altogether, Vignaux's highest score being 66. Dion's best runs were 25 and 28. The betting on this game was quite spirited, both men selling about even in the pools. Over 3,000 people were present. At 10:26 P. M. the last game was commenced between Daly and Cyrille Dion. For the first half hour the play was poor and spiritless; but after that both men "picked up" wonderfully. On the twentieth inning Daly scored 108, and secured a lead which his competitor found it impossible to recover. The latter added 30 to his side of the string in the thirtieth inning and scored an additional 64 in the thirty-seventh. In the thirty-ninth inning Daly elicited great applause by a magnificent shot around the table in which he took five cushions with perfect ease. His score in this inning was 43. In the fortieth inning Dion secured 48. His opponent followed with a miss, leaving the score 296 for himself to 239 for Dion. The game was run out by Daly in the forty-second inning, the score standing 300 for the latter to 245 for Dion. The winner's average was 7⅛, and that of Dion 5⅞.

The programme for to-day includes two games in the afternoon, between Daly and Ubassy and Cyrille Dion and George Slosson. In the evening Vignaux and Garnier will play the first game and Joseph Dion and A. P. Rudolphe the second.

MAURICE VIGNAUX MATCHED TO PLAY CYRILLE DION.

On Tuesday night, after the game in the billiard tournament between M. Adolph P. Rudolphe and M. Maurice Vignaux, the new French player, M. Vignaux visited M. Rudolphe's salon in Fourteenth street. M. Cyrille Dion was there, and M. Vignaux challenged him to play a game of 150 points up for money. M. Dion agreed to play for $50 a side, and was beaten three games by M. Vignaux, who next challenged M. Rudolphe to play. Messrs. Vignaux and Rudolphe played two games for $40 a side, M. Vignaux winning both games. M. Dion was somewhat nettled by his defeat, and signified his willingness to play M. Vignaux a match game of 600 points up, French game, for $1,000 a side. The offer was at once accepted by the new French player, and yesterday both gentlemen placed a forfeit in the hands of Mr. Dan Strauss. The match will be played on the evening of Dec. 11, and the articles will be signed to-day.

CANADA.

IMPROVING FRASER RIVER—WORK OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION—DETERMINED SUICIDE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 11.—Regarding the improvement of Fraser River, it is stated that the people of the Pacific Province have not asked for the construction of any locks, nor would it be possible to afford 600 miles of navigation on the Fraser River. The Government is engaged in improving the navigation of that river by blasting rocks and removing impediments in the channel, which will render 240 miles of navigation available, and prove a great boon to the people of the mainland. Engineers are at work surveying Port Stanley, Ontario Harbor.

The whole staff of her Majesty's North America Boundary Commission will remain in Ottawa until April. The field work has been completed, and the engineers will be engaged the entire Winter in getting out plans.

A number of artisans have recently returned to Canada from the States.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 11.—During the last trip of the steam-ship Polynesian, James Loughead, one of the passengers, jumped overboard, and was drowned. The boatswain, who tried to prevent him, was seriously stabbed by the suicide, and it is doubtful if he will recover.

BUSINESS IN CANADA—LUMBER AND FUR TRADE.

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 11.—Four barges of lumber left here to-night consigned to George E. Green, who this season has received from this section some 6,000,000 feet of lumber.

The fur trade is extremely dull this season. Last year furs were prime two weeks before now and demanded good prices. This season they are not yet prime, except on the head-waters of the Gatineau and St. Maurice Rivers. Up to the present mink and marten have not been worth trapping. The fine, open Fall has a depressing effect on trade, and it is not likely to improve until there is a heavy frost. A few mink-skins have been brought to the city, but these are only bringing from 50 cents to $2. Otter is very low, a reduction of fifteen per cent. being made lately in the quotations.

SMALL-POX IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—There are now twelve patients in the Mountain Park Small-pox Hospital, and the other hospitals are full. A number of physicians in both the Eastern and Western Districts have commenced house-to-house visitations.

PENNSYLVANIA MURDERERS.

REJECTION OF THE APPLICATION FOR UDDERZOOK'S REPRIEVE—THE CASE OF HEIDENBLUT.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—Rufus Shipley, of Philadelphia, to-day made an application before the Governor and Board of Pardons for the appointment of a commission of experts to inquire into the sanity of Heidenblut, who murdered the German baker in Philadelphia. The application is based upon a communication of Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia, who has grave doubts about the sanity of the prisoner. The application is held under advisement.

The application for the reprieve of Udderzook was rejected, and the following message sent to the Sheriff of Chester County:

You may say to Udderzook that the application for a reprieve in his behalf has been fully considered, and that the decision is adverse.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

The cases of Heidenblut, of Philadelphia, and Kramer of Schuylkill County, will be reached to-morrow.

O'MARA AND IRVIN CONFESS THEIR ATROCIOUS CRIMES.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A special to the *Republican* of this city from Montrose, Penn., this afternoon, says: O'Mara and Irvin, who are to be hanged there to-morrow, have each made statements, the former confessing the murder of his mother, and saying Irvin killed his sister. This is in a written confession, now in the Sheriff's hands. Irvin in a verbal statement denies actual participation in the murders, but acknowledges being present and assisting in disposing of the bodies.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the crowded condition of the lunatic asylums of the department, it is inexpedient and improper to receive any other than destitute patients, or those who are properly objects of public charity.

Resolved, That the Wardens of the asylums be directed to place all the patients of their respective institutions on the same footing in respect to rooms, furniture, carpets, and other ceremonies and luxuries, except in such cases as the resident physician may otherwise direct, and in no case at the Warden's table.

Resolved, That all patients shall eat at the public table, except in cases specially excepted by the resident physician for medical reasons.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool Oct. 31 and Queenstown Nov. 1, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

DECREASED REVENUE AND INCREASED LABOR IN THE DEPARTMENT—THE RESULTS OF THE PANIC—ILLEGAL ISSUE OF NOTES—NON-PAYMENT OF DUTY BY NATIONAL BANKS—UNSIGNED NOTES—REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Treasurer Spinner has just made his fourteenth annual statement of the condition of the Treasury to the Secretary. It exhibits the transactions of the office in detail for the year ending June, 1874. A comparison of the tables of receipts with those of the year preceding shows a falling off from Customs of $24,985,689, and of $11,315,529 on account of internal revenue. Nearly if not the whole of the decrease of receipts from the latter source is due to recent changes in the law, while the falling off in the Customs duties seems to have been caused solely by the panic that occurred early in the fiscal year and made itself felt to the end. The people, in consequence of the stringency in the money market, became more economical in their expenditures for foreign goods. The expenditures, exclusive of those on account of the public debt, as compared with the year before, have been decreased $1,869,652. Commendable as this retrenchment is, it is believed it will be still greater at the end of the current year. The Treasurer says: "By many members of Congress and by other persons who have not looked into the matter it is supposed that the reduction in taxes and the consequent decrease in the receipts and expenditures must necessarily have reduced the amount of labor required to be done for the transaction of the public business of this office. But such is far from being the case. On the contrary, it has been largely increased, and all machinery for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue remains.

The Treasurer, in speaking of the increase of labor in his office by various recent acts of Congress, says, among other things: "The kinds of paper money issued by the United States, including fractional currency, have been largely increased, and continue to be increased as dangerous counterfeits are discovered. As all the various kinds must be assorted by series as well as by denominations, the work of redemption and destruction is necessarily increased to just the extent that the kinds are increased. For years there were but sixteen kinds; the number has increased until now there are forty-six different kinds that require to be assorted and separated, thus increasing this kind of work nearly threefold. Without any change of opinion as expressed in reports of former years in regard to the inadequacy of the salaries now paid to departmental employes of the Government, I have, after mature thought and reflection and from some little experience in the national bank-note redemption agency, come to the conclusion that if Congress would appropriate to each department and its bureaus a round sum not exceeding that now appropriated, to be expended in discretion and under the direction of the heads of the several departments in payment of clerks and other employes of the departments and the bureaus thereof, in sums of any amount—say for clerks, from $1,000 to $2,000, and for grades higher or lower than clerks in proportion—with the right to adjust the payments from time to time according to the work performed by each, very much more and a great deal better service would be had by the Government than under the present system with the grade classification and rate of compensation fixed by the iron rule of compulsory law. The reduction made by the act of Congress at its last session of the number of females acting as sweepers and dusters, from thirteen to seven in number, and the decrease of the pay of the remaining from $36 to $20 per month, greatly inconvenienced the office, brought great distress upon the poor widows, who were either deprived of their places or compelled to work for pay inadequate to their services, and for their and their families' support. When it is recollected that these persons are mostly widows with families of helpless children, who have the alternative often offered between seeing the suffering of their children for want of bread and taking the money lying exposed in order to avert it, the impolicy, if not wickedness, of placing such a temptation in their way will be realized and corrected.

Constant complaints have been and are being made that the laws made to restrain the issuing and circulation of notes other than those authorized by acts of the United States Congress are evaded in large sections of the country, and in many localities they are utterly disregarded. The latter is particularly true of the South, and especially in the States of Georgia and Alabama. Most of these violations of law are by municipalities and by manufacturing companies. I can speak of this evil from personal experience and observation. In localities at the South the entire circulation consists of such local issues, which are issued to everybody in change, and, unless used in the place of issue, are worthless to the holder. This is particularly true of the fractional currency. For this there has never been the poor excuse that there was not currency enough, as the amount authorized by law has never been issued from the Treasury, being restricted and reduced by the issue and circulation in violation of law of this illegitimate and almost worthless currency. Now that banking under the national system is measurably free, that excuse will not hold as to the issues of notes of $1 and upward. By the act of March 25, 1867, it is enacted:

That every national banking association, State bank or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them.

This enactment does not reach the root of the evil. The law should be so amended and changed as to compel the payment of the tax by the municipalities, companies, or individuals who make the original issue of such unauthorized circulating notes. Bankers and business men at the South assured me that even such a tax would not prevent the issue of this kind of currency, and that the only effectual way to abolish the nuisance would be to declare the issuing of any kind of obligations, with a view to its circulation as money, a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, by any court having cognizance thereof.' The Treasurer says, speaking of delinquencies in the payment of duty by national banks: "It will be seen by an inspection of the above quoted extracts from the National Currency Act, that while there is a penalty of $200 for any default in making proper returns within ten days after each first day of January and July, there is no penalty whatever for making default in payment of the duty to this office within the months named, as it is made the duty by law for each bank to do. Quite a number of the banks take advantage of this defect in the law. They make their returns regularly within the ten days as prescribed by law, and thus avoid the penalty of $200. Having thus complied with the comparatively immaterial part of the law, for the non-compliance in which there is a penalty attached, they then entirely neglect the material part by refusing to pay the duty within the month, and for which neglect there is no penalty. As most of the interest of the stocks held by the Treasurer in trust for national banks is payable semi annually in January and July, there is no way provided by which the duty in such cases can be collected compulsively within five months, when the next interest on their stocks is payable. The use of large sums of money, for a long time due to the United States, is lost to the Treasury. In cases of single banks, the loss in interest for a single term of six months amounts to hundreds of dollars. The aggregate amount thus lost to the people is very large. This not only works a great injury to the public revenue, but does injustice to the majority of the national banks that pay their duty regularly with commendable promptitude. To obviate this evil, and to force a ready compliance with the terms of the law, the act should be so amended as to attach a penalty for the non-payment, within the time prescribed by the law, of the duty due from any national bank of an additional penal sum at the rate of one per centum per month upon the amount due and unpaid, due from and by such defaulting bank, until the whole amount of such duty with the accrued penalty shall have been paid by such defaulting bank, and if not paid before, the whole amount, including the penalty, may be retained from the next interest due on its stock held for it in trust for the redemption of its circulating notes by the Treasurer of the United States."

Speaking on the subject of theft of unsigned notes, the Treasurer says no good reason can be urged why the banks themselves should not be held equally responsible when, through their own fault, their unsigned notes get into circulation.

That they eventually cannot avoid the responsibility is evidenced by the fact that the Government holds the bank's receipt for the notes, and the United States bonds pledged for their redemption in the custody of the Treasurer can never be surrendered until the banks shall return the notes for the redemption of which they are held, or by the deposit of an equal amount of United States notes. It is only a question whether the liability on the part of the bank to redeem these notes shall attach at once or at some future time. Under these circumstances, it is believed that public policy, justice to the holders of these notes, and the true interests of the banks themselves, require the passage of a law authorizing the Treasurer to redeem the unsigned notes that have been or that may hereafter be delivered to and receipted for by a bank in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as other national bank notes are now by law redeemed.

The Treasurer recommends that loans be kept separate from other accounts, and under the head of unavailable balances says: "There remain standing on the books of this office open accounts of various amounts against public officers and depository banks, on which no receipts have been had for several years, and on which it is not probable anything will be realized, except through suits at law. These accounts are necessarily carried forward from time to time, from book to book, thus embarrassing the business, and deceptively swelling the statements of the balance of money in the Treasury. It is very desirable that these accounts should be transferred to the books of the Register of the Treasury, as was formerly done, and that when advisable suits be brought for the several amounts due the Government. To this end it is respectfully recommended that Congress be asked at the coming session to pass a law authorizing the transfer of all unavailable balances that now stand, or that may hereafter so stand for three years or more on the books of the Treasurer, to the books of the Register of the Treasury."

Under the head of National Bank-note Redemption Agency, the Treasurer says: "The act creating this bureau went into effect immediately on its passage, and individual companies, and even national banks took instant advantage of that fact. National bank notes in all kinds of condition, from all parts of the United States, at once began to pour into the Treasury by millions. There was no time whatever given to make preparation to carry the provisions of the law into effect. In a very short time more than $20,000,000 of the notes of national banks that had been redeemed and that could not be disposed of lumbered the vaults of the Treasury that were needed for its own use. As a general rule, the banks behaved well and did all in their power to facilitate the redemption. Quite a number, mostly in the principal cities, deposited a second five per centum before any of their notes had been assorted. But other banks sent notes here for redemption before they had even made their own deposits wherewith to make redemptions. Not having any of the appliances necessary to assort these notes so that calls could be made on the banks to make good their redemption fund, it was found that, while the agency held national bank notes answering as security for United States notes remitted for their redemption, the Treasury had been drawn upon for more than five per centum deposit. Under these circumstances, the receipt of national bank notes was discontinued until the fund could be sufficiently replenished to again go on with redemptions. That time has now arrived, and although the agency is still without sufficient help, room, or furniture, yet it is confidently believed if the banks respond promptly when calls are made upon them in the future to make good their redemption fund, in accordance with the law, no further delays will occur, and that all remittances hereafter made of national bank notes for redemption will be promptly remitted to the sender in lawful money. Notices will soon be sent to the national banks advising them of the amounts charged to their redemption fund to reimburse the Treasury for the charges for transportation and the cost of assorting their notes that have been redeemed in compliance with the law which provides that these charges and costs shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed. As the law does not state whether these charges and costs shall be in proportion to the amount in dollars, or the number of notes redeemed, it has been decided after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and others learned in the law, that inasmuch as the charges for transportation are paid on the amount of money transported, and that it costs as much to assort $1 notes as it does notes of $1,000, therefore the proportion for transportation will be with reference to the amount, and for other expenditures, in proportion to the number of notes redeemed. To avoid any misunderstanding that may arise in the future, it is desirable that the law should be so amended as to make the Redemption Agency a division in the office of the Treasurer, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, as part of the Treasury Department. There should be a stringent provision in the law to compel banks to make and to keep good their five per centum redemption deposit. It was no doubt intended by Congress that all the provisions of the National Bank law in regard to redemption agencies as was therein provided should be continued. Under that law if a bank failed to redeem its notes in lawful money of the United States at its place of redemption the holder could cause the same to be protested, and thereupon the Controller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, was required to appoint a special agent with a view to closing the bank, placing it in the hands of a receiver and forfeiting its bonds held by the Treasurer, to the United States.

As all the agencies and places of redemption, other than at the counters of the banks heretofore existing, were abolished by the law that created the Treasury of the United States the general redemption agency for all the banks, it was probably intended that all the pains and penalties that existed for the non-redemption of the circulating notes of a bank at its former redemption agency under the old, should attach to it, for a like neglect at the new agency, under the new law. But this does not clearly appear to be the case; if it is so, it is only so by implication. It is therefore recommended that all the provisions of the old law in regard to the refusal of a bank to redeem its circulating notes at its then agency be re-enacted specifically so as to make all its provisions apply when its notes shall be protested for want of funds wherewith to redeem the same at the Treasury of the United States. It is also recommended that the law be further amended so as to permit any national bank to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, to its credit in the redemption fund, any amount in excess of the five per centum now required by law, and that the same shall be counted and considered as part of the reserve fund now required by law to be kept by any such bank. It is further recommended that the law be so amended as to provide that whenever the redemption agency holds notes of national banks fit for circulation, and the Treasury holds other such notes that are unfit, they may be exchanged by the Treasurer the one for the other, so that the kind fit for circulation may be paid out at the Treasury, and the kind that is unfit destroyed and replaced by new notes. This would save double transportation and the expense thereon, on the amount so exchanged, and time as well. Whenever all the notes of national banks shall have the charter numbers printed on their faces, as the law now provides they shall be on all future issues, the work of assorting them will be much easier and consequently cheaper than now. It is, therefore, recommended that the law be so amended as to require that all national bank notes that do not bear the charter number on their faces, shall, when redeemed, be treated as notes unfit for circulation and destroyed. After all the national bank notes shall bear their charter numbers on their faces on diagonally opposite corners they may be destroyed, as are now the notes of the United States, which method is much simpler if not safer than the one necessarily adopted for the verification and destruction of the national bank notes, which are now destroyed in the safest way their present form will admit.

Some bank officers affect to believe they need not remit for redemption until they receive new notes in exchange for those redeemed; but this is not in accordance with the law, and if it was the redemptions could not possibly be on a five per centum deposit, and besides, if allowed, there would be a double issue of notes for the amount beyond the securities deposited. To prevent trouble from this cause in the future it recommended that the law be further amended so as to direct the Controller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, on complaint of the Treasurer of the United States that a national bank has neglected to keep its five per cent. redemption fund good after being notified to do so, to appoint a special agent to examine into the affairs of such defaulting bank, and on the report of said agent if the circumstances warrant it, appoint a receiver in the same manner as is now provided in the case of a national bank refusing on demand to redeem its circulating notes. With these amendments, and perhaps an increase of the amounts to be kept in the Treasury for redemption fund to seven per centum on the circulation of banks, the necessity or non-necessity for which will be known in time for Congress to act upon if necessary, it is believed the law will enable the redemption agency to work smoothly, and perform all the functions required or expected of it by Congress, the banks, and the people."

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE COUNTY BOARDS—VOTES FOR THE LEADING CANDIDATES.

The following additional reports have been furnished us of the results of the official canvass in this State by the county boards:

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	6837	5666
Lieutenant Governor	6881	5678
Canal Commissioner	6869	5688
Prison Inspector	6898	5655
Senator	6871	5608
Assembly, First District	3108	2655
Assembly, Second District	3677	3075

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

	For.	Against.
Article II	4049	3924
Article III, Part 1	1274	6639
Article III, Part 2	4319	3669
Article IV	2482	5486
Article VII	2971	4985
Article VIII, Part 1	4010	3958
Article VIII, Part 2	3952	4014
Article X	3539	4407
Article XII	3895	4071
Article XV	3983	3875
Article XVI	4642	3346

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	2150	3021
Senator	2032	3083
Assembly	2072	2989
Amendments	For. 3098	Against. 284

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	2263	2648
Lieutenant Governor	2258	2663
Canal Commissioner	2204	2719
Congressman	1915	2994
Assembly	2022	2878
Amendments	For. 3648	Against. 266

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	3601	3529
Congress	3854	3197
Assembly	3715	3304
Amendments	3542	1436

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	French, Rep.	Metcalf, Dem.
Suffolk	3854	3197
Richmond	2032	3083
Queens	4608	6116
Total	10494	12396

The temperance candidate received 199 votes in Suffolk, and 81 in Queens; total, 280.

MONROE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	9698	10 94
Congress	9 33	10004
Assembly, First District	2124	2269
Assembly, Second District	4754	5775
Assembly, Third District	2294	2453

The amendments have not been canvassed; but there is a large majority in favor of them.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	5410	4346
Congress	5248	4523
Assembly, First District	2867	2174
Assembly, Second District	2088	2635

Amendments—For, 3008; against, 1942.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	11488	11137
Congress	10496	11820
Assembly, First District	3136	3391
Assembly, Second District	2656	2831
Assembly, Third District	2338	2784
Assembly, Fourth District	2895	2370

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	11610	9 79
Lieutenant Governor	11583	9365
Canal Commissioner	11582	9390
Prison Inspector	11917	9023
Congress	11998	8934
Assembly, First District	3896	27 8
Assembly, Second District	3771	3254
Assembly, Third District	3580	3449

Amendments—For, 9480; against, 4269.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	4434	5780
Lieutenant Governor	4490	5724
Canal Commissioner	4456	5767
Prison Inspector	4473	5757
Congress	4504	5711
Assembly, First District	2214	2 78
Assembly, Second District	2546	2360

Amendments—For, 4233; against, 2170.

QUEENS COUNTY.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

	For.	Against.
Article II	6276	772
Article III, part 1	6287	790
Article III, part 2	6927	2 5
Article IV	6266	791
Article VII	931	229
Article VIII, part 1	6275	780
Article VIII, part 2	6259	803
Article X, section 9	6223	832
Article XII	6277	786
Article XV	6290	777
Article XVI	6946	196

ORANGE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	7319	7878
Lieutenant Governor	7276	7924
Canal Commissioner	7293	7894
Prison Inspector	7311	7859
Congress	7373	7872
Assembly, First District	2096	3 77
Assembly, Second District	3905	4390
Amendments	For 9978	Against 1173

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	7745	9166
Congress	9105	12082
Assembly, First District	2841	4230
Assembly, Second District	2838	3931
Assembly, Third District	3361	2977

ORLEANS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	3147	2567
Lieutenant Governor	3164	2554
Canal Commissioner	3074	2595
Prison Inspector	3081	2560

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	3453	4226
Congress	3313	4594
Assembly	3543	4337
Supreme Court	3470	4210

MISCELLANEOUS.

The official canvass of Tompkins County gives Dix 39 majority; Platt, Rep., for Congress, 66 majority; and Schuyler, Dem., for Assembly, 29 majority. The constitutional amendment receives 2,000 majority for.

CAPTAIN TYLER AND THE ERIE ROAD.

The London papers publish the following correspondence between Mr. John A. C. Gray, a Director of the Erie Company, now in London, and Captain Tyler:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY LONDON OFFICES, No. 12 COPTHALL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, Oct. 29.

Capt. H. W. Tyler:

MY DEAR SIR: Following your very able and elaborate report on the condition and resources of the Erie Railway Company, it may not be improper, in view of your great railway experience, to ask your opinion as to what, under proper management, should be the fair percentage of expenses to the company's gross earnings, taking into consideration the location of the road to the coal-fields, and its unequalled terminal facilities.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
A Director of the Erie Railway Company.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

J. A. C. Gray, Esq., Director Erie Railway:

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, I am of opinion that if the recommendations contained in my report as to the expenditure which might advantageously be incurred were carried out, the traffic on the Erie Railway might, under good management and normal conditions, and in the absence of undue competition, be worked at certainly less than sixty-six per cent. on the gross receipts.

I remain yours truly, H. W. TYLER.

WHERE THE RUNAWAY PRIEST GOT MARRIED.

Rev. J. Howard Suydam, of the Hamilton Park Reformed Church, a few days ago married a couple whom he supposes to have been the Catholic priest who left Philadelphia last week with $50,000 belonging to his parishioners and the young lady organist of the Church. The couple applied to him to perform the ceremony. The man represented that he was a physician from St. Louis, and that his bride was a resident of that vicinity. When Mr. Suydam was about to make out the marriage certificate, the man gave his name as Gudeman. From the descriptions given of Father Gudeman, Mr. Suydam has no doubt that the couple whom he married are the guilty pair from St. Boniface Church in Philadelphia.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Spanish gold, 207@207½; American, 217@218. Exchange quite and firm. On the United States, 60 days' currency, 100@102 premium; short sight, 104@106 premium; 60 days' gold, 118@120 premium; short sight, 122@124 premium; on London, 144@146 premium; on Paris, 120@122 premium.

Caution.

On account of the popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machines, parties have largely engaged in purchasing old and second-hand machines of that make, and imposed upon the public by selling them as new machines. The Wheeler & Wilson Company begs to advise the public that any one desiring to buy their second-hand machines can be supplied by that Company direct, on better terms than others can afford them, and be assured of what they are buying. Address WHEELER & WILSON M'FG. CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" manifest remarkable curative properties.

Giles' Liniment, Iodide of Ammonia, is a scientific and elegant preparation: is not greasy, nor will it soil the skin or apparel; is agreeable and delightful to use; gives instant relief in all pains; 50c. and $1 a bottle.
Depot, No. 451 6th av.; also, Hudnut's, corner Broadway and Ann st.

I am the Belle of the Avenue,
My teeth they are a sight to view,
My breath's as sweet as new mown hay
And will be so while I can pay
For SOZODONT—for so they do
Among the belles of the avenue.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, Falling, Loss, and Untimely Grayness, are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Send for circular.

Moles, Warts, and Disfiguring Excrescences of the Face, Neck, or Hands, are cured without cutting or leaving scars, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Everdell's Wedding and Ball Cards, elegant styles, lowest prices; orders of dancing, &c. No. 302 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Lung and Throat Complaints disappear when Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is used.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

ALBERTUS—McLELLAN.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., in St. Alban's Chapel, by Rev. Charles W. Morrill, Mr. JOHN ALBERTUS, of New-York, to IDA ANCORA, youngest daughter of the late Eben McLellan, Esq.

CHURCHILL—SMITH.—In New-Britain, Conn., Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. L. Griffin, assisted by Rev. J. H. Denison, ANNIE, daughter of the late William H. Smith, to FREDERICK H. CHURCHILL, of New-Britain.

HOWE—MORTON.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., in this City, by Rev. G. H. Hepworth, FRED. HOWE, of Cross River, N. Y., to MARY P. MORTON, of this City.

OSBORN—MULFORD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in East Hampton, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874, by Rev. J. D. Stokes, DAVID E. OSBORN and AMANDA, only daughter of Samuel G. Mulford, Esq., all of East Hampton.

OSBORN—HENDRICKSON.—In Knoxville, Tenn., at the house of the bride's mother, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874, by Rev. N. Backmon, EDWARD OSBORN, of East Hampton, N. Y., and PHEBE, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Hendrickson, of Jamaica, N. Y.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, 1874, HENRY LEWIS BROWER, in the 49th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mary A. Brower, No. 57 West 39th st., on Thursday, 12th, at 1 P. M.

BURRITT.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, GRACE BURRITT, widow of Wakeman Burritt, in the 88th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 East 32d st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORNELL.—On Monday the 9th inst., STEPHEN BIRDSALL, youngest son of Dr. T. F. and Mary A. Cornell, aged 1 year and 2 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 57 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

GAW.—On Monday, Nov. 9, ELIZABETH, wife of Alexander Gaw, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 110 East 70th st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock.

HALSTED.—On Nov. 10, ISAAC C., son of Aletta and the late Schureman Halsted, in the 25th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Friday, 13th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. A New-Haven train leaves 42d st. at 12 o'clock.

HENSHAW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, LENSIE, youngest child of William W. and C. Ophelia Henshaw, in the 8th year of his age.
Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 296 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, UNA FELICIA HOWLAND, daughter of Rev. Dr. Howland, aged 13 years, 11 months.
The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

HUBBARD.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, Mrs. MARGARET HUBBARD, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral at 1:30 P. M. Friday, Nov. 13. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KENDALL.—At Billerica, Mass., on 25th October, Dr. SETH H. KENDALL, (formerly of this City,) of lung fever, in 72d year of his age.

JANSEN.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, 1874, LENA JANSEN aged 23 years and 10 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 46 West Washington place.

LATIMER.—On Tuesday morning, 10th inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James M. Prescott, Bronxville, N. Y., Miss JULIA A. LATIMER.
Funeral from her late residence at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be conveyed to Wethersfield, Conn., for burial, on Friday, by New-York 7:10 A. M. train.

MAY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 9, CHARLOTTE, beloved wife of Lewis May.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 386 Fifth avenue, on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 9:30 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 11, HENRY, daughter of the late William Maxwell.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., on Friday, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday, Nov. 9, MARIA LAKE, wife of Walter Nichols.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Herriman av., on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Cars leave South 8th st., Williamsburg, at 10:30 A. M., and Bushwick at 12 M.

NICHOLS.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday, Nov. 9, MARIA LAKE, wife of Walter Nichols.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Herriman av., on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Cars leave South 8th st., Williamsburg, at 10:30 A. M., and Bushwick at 12 M.

PANTIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Ogden, Mrs. CATHARINE M. PANTIN, in the 72d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARISH.—At Irvington-on-the-Hudson, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, ELIZABETH HUBBARD, wife of Henry Parish, and daughter of B. S. Wainwright, aged 39 years.
Funeral on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PURDY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, suddenly, ANNIE FRARY, wife of Dr. A. E. M. Purdy.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPAFFORD.—At Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 9, 1874, JOHN B. SPAFFORD, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 244 West 52d st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, GAINOR E., widow of John Wilson, in the 71st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 167 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Nov. 13, at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect.
Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have acidity of the stomach and disgusting eructations.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you wish a purgative producing the most searching and promptest results.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have liver complaints.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have boils or ulcers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
AN IMPORTANT THEOLOGICAL WORK,
THE PARACLETE,
An Essay on the Personality and Ministry of the Holy Ghost, with some Reference to Current Discussions.
One vol. 12mo., $2.

The fact that this remarkable work is published anonymously, taken in connection with its bold tone and vigorous style, must excite curiosity as to its authorship and command for it wide attention. The treatise will be found a valuable aid by Christian men who desire to show cause why they retain their old theological landmarks, and will enable them to give conclusive answer to the Sadduceeism of the time, which is so persistent and boastful in many directions.

A NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF
HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE.
Travels and Adventures in Central Africa, including an Account of Four Months' Residence with Dr. Livingstone. By HENRY M. STANLEY. With Maps and Illustrations after Drawings by the author, $3 50.

In this edition of "How I Found Livingstone," the story, as first told, is completed by the addition of a chapter giving a biographical sketch of Livingstone, and describing the great explorer's journeyings from the time Mr. Stanley left him until he sank beneath the privations which he voluntarily endured in the interests of science and of humanity.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by the publishers,
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT SUCCESS.

I.
JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW STORY,
LINLEY ROCHFORD.
Price $1, or $1 75 cloth.
Five editions sold in two weeks.

II.
GEN. CUSTER'S GREAT BOOK,
MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS.
Elegantly Illustrated. Price, $2.
Two editions in two weeks.

III.
LOSING TO WIN,
By THEODORE DAVIES.
Price, $1; cloth, $1 50.
Two editions in two weeks.

IV.
THEODORE TILTON'S GREAT NOVEL,
TEMPEST-TOSSED!
Price, $1 75.
Thirteen editions sold.

Nearly Ready,
Annie Edwards' Powerful Story,
ESTELLE.
1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1; cloth, $1 50.
Mrs. Edwards considers this one of the best of her stories.

Either of the above sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.
SHELDON & CO.,
Publishers,
New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at Newman's Hall No. 475 9th av. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
THOMAS STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK'S DANGER.

THE MERCHANTS AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

THE SARATOGA COMPACT—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD ITS CHIEF OPPONENT—HISTORY OF THE ROAD AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS FACILITIES—VIEWS OF NEW-YORK RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Perhaps no question that occupies public attention to-day is of more vital consequence to the future of New-York, or more intimately concerns the mercantile pre-eminence of the Metropolis, than that of the cheap transportation of Western products to this City. The mercantile community are fully awake to the importance of the subject, and are doing all in their power to preserve to New-York its commercial supremacy. Unfortunately, however, they are thwarted in their endeavors by the narrow and illiberal policy of the great railroad corporations, and the consequence is that the danger is imminent that Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, will gradually absorb a large portion of the trade which naturally belongs to New-York. The railroad magnates, in acting as they have done and refusing all concessions to the shippers and receivers of grain, are undoubtedly pursuing a mistaken and ruinous course, and will in the future experience, as they already have done, the effects in lessened traffic and decreased earnings. Merchants are now unanimous in the opinion that the Saratoga compact was nothing more nor less than an alliance, offensive and defensive, by the railroads against the people, and that the sooner that compact is broken by legal or legislative action the better it will be for the country at large, and more particularly for New-York.

The compact in question, it will be remembered, was entered into by the Atlantic and Great Western; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Great Western of Canada; Michigan Central; Detroit and Milwaukee; Canada Southern; Toledo, Wabash and Western; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western; Indianapolis and St. Louis; Terre Haute and Indianapolis; Ohio and Mississippi; Illinois Central; Pennsylvania Company; Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Chicago and North-western; Evansville and Crawfordsville; Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago; Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway Companies, and all other railway companies subscribing to the agreement.

The compact provides for the formation of a Bureau of Commissioners, who were subsequently selected, and whose duties included the establishment of through rates for the transportation of passengers and freight over the several lines between competitive points East and West, in conjunction with the Eastern Bureau of Commissioners, who represent the so-called trunk lines of the country lying east of Buffalo, Pittsburg, and the Ohio River. Any violation of the rates so established, by any officer, agent, or employe of either of the companies conforming thereto, is punished by dismissal from the service, and the same rule applies to all fast freight lines or other organizations of that class working over either of the lines.

The Commissioners are given power and authority to examine all books and papers of the various companies, from time to time, in any manner that to them may seem necessary to secure the proper observance of regulations. They are also given power to abolish all outside commission-agencies of every nature and kind, both freight and passenger, except the organized fast-freight lines, but any Western road is allowed to keep and maintain an agent and office at its own expense in the City of New-York, or in any other Eastern city, provided such agent shall not be a billing or contracting agent, and shall be under the supervision and control of the Trunk Line Commissioners in respect to the maintenance of rates.

Furthermore, the Commissioners of both East and West lines are to jointly exercise the power of determining the questions arising out of rates for mixed rail and water transportation on the lakes, the plan to be agreed upon by a majority of each commission, recognizing obligations under existing contracts between the trunk lines and their organized steamboat connections on the lakes, but giving the best protection practicable to all-rail lines.

To insure the united support of the Commissioners' action the companies pledge themselves to require and exact from all their connecting lines the rates established from time to time by the Commissioners, and in no event will they accept from any connecting line, agency, or other party, any lower rates than are or may be established by said Commissioners; and in the event of any company or a connecting line failing to conform to the regulations prescribed by said Commissioners, and upon notice of such failure from the Commissioners, no through tickets or bills of lading will be received from or delivered to any line so failing to conform as aforesaid.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which occupies one of the most prominent positions among American railways, is the chief opponent of the scheme adopted at Saratoga. That it is a very formidable one, is proven by the fact that its stock is not for sale at all, and whenever there are any quotations for it, they are from 60 to 70 per cent. above par, and even at that merely nominal, and that in the very height of the financial panic of last year President Garrett borrowed $10,000,000 in London on highly favorable conditions, when no other American railway could have obtained a cent except at a ruinous discount.

There is no doubt of Mr. Garrett's intention, which acquires immense strength from the standing of his company, to make Baltimore the great seaport of the Atlantic coast, so far as Western transhipments are concerned. The facilities of this company as a carrier between the East and West, and the splendid machinery by which it transfers the grain and provisions of the West to a foreign-bound ship, at a maximum of speed and a minimum of cost, enable it to do this tremendous work while other railroad corporations are actually borrowing money, and have not a cent to spare to extend their hold upon trade and commerce.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company reaches the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the commerce of the North-west at Chicago. It controls steam-ship lines across the Atlantic, scarcely inferior to those of New-York, and possesses terminal facilities unequaled at any other seaport in the United States. Among these facilities are two immense grain elevators at Locust Point, both newly built, of the most approved pattern, and so situated as to possess facilities superior to any buildings of the kind on the Atlantic coast. The first built and smaller of the two has a capacity of nearly 600,000 bushels. Its main building is 80 feet wide by 150 in length, and contains 120 bins, each 9 feet 6 inches square, and 65 feet in depth. Eight elevators are attached to this building, five for receiving and three for shipping grain. A few hundred feet from this building is the new elevator, which is 324 feet long, by 96 wide, and 168 high, and contains 211 storage bins, each 11 feet 6 inches square on the inside, and 94 feet 3 inches high, and with a capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels. The belt of each elevator is fitted with 300 buckets, and easily carries up 100 bushels per minute. Grain can be carried from the cars into the scale bins, weighed, taken to the shipping bins, again weighed, and cleaned, and poured into the holds faster than the cars can deliver it or the vessels receive it. Both these elevators are built on piers surrounded by water on three sides, while immense docks surround them, so that eight or nine of the ordinary classes of vessels can be loaded by the elevators at once.

Between the elevators is a ferry for the transfer of freight. This ferry has two slips, each forty feet wide, while room is reserved for a slip sixty-five feet wide, to be used in case of necessity. The transfer is effected by barges, upon which tracks are laid, and the cars can be run on or off by locomotives. The connection with the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad forms a continuous through freight line from New-York and the East to the South and West. With the present facilities 1,000 cars can be handled per day, exclusive of the coal trade, which sometimes demands 800 cars.

With such facilities it is not strange that the grain traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Company increased from 3,000,000 bushels in 1871 to 6,049,430 bushels in 1872, to 7,510,657 bushels in 1873, and, with the new elevators and the completion of the Chicago branch, will probably nearly, if not quite, double the latter amount in 1874. The advantage of distance from St. Louis to Baltimore, as compared with New-York, is ten cents per 100 pounds, or about six cents a bushel in favor of Baltimore. From Chicago the difference in rates is five cents per 100 pounds in favor of Baltimore.

The cost of handling in the elevators is one and three-quarter cents per bushel, as against seven to ten cents per bushel in New-York for storage and lighterage, while the grain graded according to the rules of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange commands the preference in foreign markets. The facilities provided by the Baltimore & Ohio Company have had an important effect upon the Baltimore export trade. In seven months of the present year it increased nearly four millions of dollars, as compared with the same period of 1873. The completion of the Chicago extension and the construction of the pipe line to the oil regions will enormously swell even these figures.

HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

Commenced in 1828, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reached Wheeling in 1854. In 1856 its revenues reached $4,545,319, and in 1857, $4,616,999, of which $1,856,214 was net earnings. The Parkersburg route was opened in 1864, and in the following year a steam-ship line was established to Europe, with vessels purchased by the company. The revenues for the year ending Sept. 30, 1865, swelled to $11,771,875, of which $5,031,854 were net earnings. Then began an extension to the West. The Central Ohio Railway, from Bellaire to Columbus, was leased in 1866. In that year great bridges were also constructed across the Ohio River. In 1869, the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Road was leased. In 1871, the Pittsburg & Connellsville routes were opened, and the Ohio & Mississippi Road, changing its gauge from six feet to four feet nine inches, became a feeder of the Baltimore & Ohio, (instead of the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie,) from Cincinnati to St. Louis. The revenues of the Baltimore & Ohio in 1873 reached $12,252,643, of which $4,934,796 were net earnings.

Next followed the recently finished Chicago extension which traverses the system of north and south lines converging towards Lake Erie, making no less than thirteen connections with the most important of those lines, and draining all portions of the North-west. The company thus obtained the advantage of three competing lines to Toledo, securing the lowest competitive rates and access to all the docks and elevators of that important shipping point, and by its connection at Defiance, Ohio, with the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, it also secured a new route from Toledo to Chicago thirteen miles shorter than the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road, or any line now in operation. Ten elevators are now being built along the route of the Chicago extension, and others are being constructed at all junctions with other roads. These will secure a large portion of the grain traffic, and furnish the farmer and grain operator with unsurpassed facilities for shipment. The road has been built, exclusively for cash, at a cost of over six millions of dollars, which sum has been provided entirely by the Baltimore & Ohio Company, the new road being entirely free from both floating and bonded debt.

DISTANCES OF NEW-YORK AND BALTIMORE FROM THE WEST.

The following table shows the respective distances from New-York and Baltimore to the great points of the West:

	Miles.
To Chicago, from Baltimore, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	815
To Chicago, from New-York, via New-York Central Railroad	980
To Chicago, from New-York, via Erie Railroad	961
To Chicago, from New-York, via Pennsylvania Railroad	899
To St. Louis, from Baltimore, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	929
To St. Louis, from New-York, via New-York Central Railroad	1,167
To St. Louis, from New-York, via Erie Railroad	1,201
To St. Louis, from New-York, via Pennsylvania Railroad	1,050
To Louisville, from Baltimore, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	696
To Louisville, from New-York, via New-York Central Railroad	989
To Louisville, from New-York, via Erie Railroad	987
To Louisville, from New-York, via Pennsylvania Railroad	851
To Cincinnati, from Baltimore, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	589
To Cincinnati, from New-York, via New-York Central Railroad	882
To Cincinnati, from New-York, via Erie Railroad	861
To Cincinnati, from New-York, via Pennsylvania Railroad	744
To Pittsburg, from Baltimore, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	327
To Pittsburg, from New-York, via Pennsylvania Railroad	431

Possessing this superior economy in distance, with no watered stock on which to pay dividends, and upon a thoroughly sound financial basis, the Baltimore and Ohio Company can carry freight profitably at rates which would be ruinous to its competitors. Its capital stock is but $16,711,300, and its funded debt $19,866,732, or a total of $36,578,032, against, on the part of its competitors for the trade of the West: New-York Central, $117,153,833; Erie, $126,456,052; and Pennsylvania, $111,290,259. Its net earnings in 1873 were $5,076,149, or nearly one-seventh of its total capital and funded debt, while those of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Roads (respectively $10,741,480 and $10,999,470) were less than one-tenth thereof. During that year, while the New-York Central and Erie Roads found it hard to meet their current obligations, the Baltimore and Ohio paid two dividends of five per cent. each, and increased its surplus fund by $2,880,861. The Pennsylvania Road declared the same rate of dividend, but was compelled to pay its October dividend in scrip. The New-York Central paid two dividends of four per cent., and the Erie a dividend of one per cent. for the six months ending June 30, 1873.

It has been officially announced that the Baltimore and Ohio Company proposes to the merchants and shippers of Chicago to guarantee for all shipments a full delivery of goods consigned to it. Should this proposition be accepted, it is evident that an immense and profitable traffic will be diverted from New-York. Recently the railroad alliance has threatened the Baltimore and Ohio with various pains and penalties, unless it acceded to the terms of the compact. These threats, however, have been regarded with contempt, and it has been retorted upon their authors that the entire compact is illegal, and renders the parties to it, under the laws of the State of New-York, liable to a criminal indictment. In view of the present attitude of the railroads, it is useless to speculate as to how the great problem of cheap transportation is to be solved; but certain it is that something must be done, and that speedily, unless the citizens of New-York are willing to see pass away from them the sceptre of commercial prosperity.

WHAT THE NEW-YORK OFFICIALS THINK.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Mr. H. J. Jewett, President of the Erie Railway, and requested his views on the difference between the trunk lines and the Produce Exchange. Mr. Jewett said the subject was not a new one. For some time the merchants of the Produce Exchange had endeavored to saddle the expense of elevation and lightering upon the railroads. He considered it an unreasonable and unjust demand, and did not believe the railroads would accede to it. The Erie Railway, he said, made no charge whatever for unloading its cars at its terminus at Jersey City, so long as the grain could be shoveled from the cars into the vessel, but when elevation, or lightering, had to be performed the company were not willing to pay the total expense of such service. Thus far he did not think the grain trade of New-York had suffered, so great had been the facilities extended to it in past years, and so long had this City been the chief centre. But other cities were growing, notably Baltimore and Portland, and this port must at least keep up with them in fostering the trade. The solution of the present difficulty lay in the erection of elevators at the termini of the different railroads, but whether they should be built and operated by the roads themselves, or by the merchants was a question yet to be decided. The Erie Company was, however, at present negotiating for the erection of two elevators at their dock at Jersey City, and strong hopes were entertained of success. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was putting in the foundations of a large elevator, which would probably be completed in the course of a year. Mr. Jewett did not believe that the grain trade of New-York would suffer at the hands of the railroads.

Mr. Rose, the agent in this City for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, informed the reporter that that company was adding to the already superior facilities extended to the grain trade of Baltimore. The company had been encouraged to do so by the immense increase of business within the past few years, which increase followed the location of their terminus on the piers of Locust Point. Beside the two large elevators already erected, the company was preparing to build a third. At these elevators the largest ocean steamers could be loaded. The company had decided, on the completion of its line to Chicago, to guarantee for all shipments a full delivery of goods consigned to it. By the use of cars constructed in such manner that loss from leakage will be trifling, the company believed itself thoroughly competent for the full guarantee of all goods consigned to it. These superior facilities, in connection with a low grain rate, had attracted the immense volume of trade now pouring into Baltimore instead of New-York or other ports. The evidence of this trade was seen in the rapidly increasing commercial prosperity of Baltimore. The exports of that city for the past six months had amounted to $15,372,868, which is some six millions more than the corresponding six months of 1873, and exceeds by $3,000,000 the entire exports of 1870. Since the elevator system had been introduced in connection with the railroad system of transportation the receipts of grain had increased to 6,659,00 bushels during the first six months of the present year, or only 608,000 less than was received during the entire year of 1873. There was every prospect of a still more rapid increase between this and the close of the year by reason of the completion of the new elevators at Locust Point and Canton. These elevators have a united capacity to increase the grain trade to 10,000,000 bushels for the last half of 1874. This would give Baltimore receipts of over 17,000,000 bushels in 1874, as against 7,251,000 in 1873. No city on the seaboard now possessed equal advantages with Baltimore for quick and economical handling of grain, nor more attractions to Western shippers. Mr. Rose believed that some different system than the one in use at present in New-York would have to be adopted in order to retain the grain trade to any great extent. Greater facilities at a less expense must be obtained. The most complete facilities would be accomplished by the railroads building elevators at their terminal points in and around the City.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD AND THE SARATOGA AGREEMENT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A rumor prevailed in railroad circles last Saturday that the Grand Trunk Railway had finally been induced to sign the Saratoga agreement. The agents of the road in this city had heard nothing of such action up to Saturday evening, and they were inclined to discredit the report, as the Grand Trunk never yet entered into any combination whatever. Should the rumor, however, prove correct, it will change the situation in regard to the Saratoga agreement considerably. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will then be the only road east of Chicago that still refuses to enter into the combination. Should this road hold out in its refusal to join, a relentless war will be waged against it by the combination. The Baltimore and Ohio, however, is a corporation of considerable nerve and backbone, and will not easily be brought in. It is very wealthy, and in a few days will have an independent line from this city to the East. When, about six months ago, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made war upon it, it stood its ground manfully, and, although not as favorably situated as at present, still came out victorious. It is not unlikely that in a new contest with the combination the road will again win the day. If this be the final result, the work of the Saratoga Convention will have been in vain, as the roads having signed the agreement cannot for any length of time uphold high rates against low ones by the Baltimore and Ohio, which would take all the business away from them.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE WEST.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The merchants and importers of the cities of the North Atlantic sea-board are scarcely aware of the character and extent of the commercial changes which are taking place in the cities of the Mississippi Valley. Hitherto New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia have been the ports of entry for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis. The factors and importers of those cities by the sea kindly consented, for a consideration, to transact all the business which the people might have with the outside world. Railway connections were made to meet the demands of this traffic with the West. The merchant princes of Boston and New-York having grown rich and feeling secure in the position of supremacy which they had acquired, complacently sat down and demanded the tribute of commissions from the Western cities. In fact, they never dreamed that a day would ever dawn when the West could dispense with their services. Sitting at the gates opening upon the highways of traffic, the commercial lords of the East exacted obeisance from the men of the West, nor suspected that other gateways to the outer world could be opened. The West was compliant.

But a change is taking place. The merchants of the valley cities are learning their propinquity to the American Mediterranean—the Gulf of Mexico—and the facilities which it affords, and they are beginning to avail themselves of the advantages of the situation.

There is a steady but marked development of trade with and through the cities of the Gulf coast. The commerce carried on between St. Louis and foreign markets through the ports of New-Orleans, Galveston, and Mobile, is already of great value. But still it is in its infancy. Except a few direct shipments via the Mississippi River through New-Orleans, nothing was either imported into or exported from this city five years ago, that did not pass through Eastern ports. Now, St. Louis merchants and factors are receiving whole cargoes of Cuba sugar through Mobile, and shiploads of Brazil coffee through Galveston, while lines of sailing and steam vessels, plying between New-Orleans and ports of the West Indies and Mexico, bring whole cargoes of the varied productions of those regions, which are consigned to St. Louis merchants.

We have recently called the attention of our readers to the fact that a line of schooners now plies regularly between Mobile and Havana; that the Messrs. Alexandre have established a line of steamers between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz and Tuxpan, Mexico, and further, that quite recently a steamer pioneering a regular line, arrived at the port of Galveston from Rio de Janeiro with a full cargo of coffee consigned to a prominent grocery firm in this city.

Already it is estimated that the encouragement given these enterprises is sufficient to insure their permanence. The people, even here, who are not in a position to know, have no conception of the extent and value of the commercial relations between St. Louis and the Gulf ports. The steady increase in the direct foreign trade of St. Louis; the direction which it is taking, and the possibilities of the future may well excite grave apprehensions among the Eastern importers, who have hitherto imagined they held in their hands the key to the vast commerce of a continent.

New highways of trade are being opened; new fields for commercial enterprise developed, and new energies evolved among the Western people, which will overcome the slight obstacles now in their way. The time is not distant in the future when a complete revolution in the commerce of the great Mississippi Valley will have been effected. We propose to revert to this subject for the purpose of showing by facts and figures just how rapidly the changes in the commercial relations and dependencies of the West are being effected.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY AND THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

As foreshadowed in THE TIMES a few days ago, the negotiations between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Pacific Railroads have come to naught, and the indications are that the ruinous strife between the rival corporations is likely to continue for an indefinite period. The suggestion of a compromise emanated from the Pacific Mail Company, and in response to their overtures Mr. Huntingdon, the Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, submitted the following propositions as a basis of compromise:

First—Passenger rates on all classes between New-York and San Francisco, east and west, to be the same on both lines, and no commissions to be paid by either party. The prices should be low for the reason that both lines are interested in increasing the population of the West coast; and low rates for passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will have an important influence in securing that result.

Second—That while the owners of steam-boats and railroads should and of right ought to control their own property, the same as the owners of any other property, still they should be operated as far as practicable in the interest of the public, and therefore while I would not think it well for the companies, neither do I think the public would wish that the business should be done at the very low rates that it has been for the last few months. In my opinion it would not be good policy to put the rates back to what they were before the opposition between the two lines had forced the prices down to the present unremunerative rates, still, as I would much like an arrangement whereby the lines could work in harmony, and so obtain fair rates, I would agree, in order to bring this about, that the railroad companies should guarantee to your company $18,000 per steamer out of this port each seventeen days, each steamer to take, and the railroad companies agreeing to furnish, 800 tons freight.

Third—The old contract between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company in regard to the China and Japan business to be renewed, and, as a guarantee that this contract shall be carried out, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to give security satisfactory to the railroad companies. This is asked because the other contract was not complied with by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Fourth—The Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies to make and control all rates between New-York and San Francisco.

Fifth—This contract to be for ten years.

If you wish to make a contract on the before-mentioned basis, parties representing the railroad companies will meet you to make up its details at such time and place as you may suggest. I have not shown this to the Union Pacific people, but think they would agree to it. An early answer is requested.

At a meeting of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company directors, held yesterday, to take into consideration the propositions of Mr. Huntingdon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the propositions submitted under date Nov. 10 by the Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are, in the opinion of this board, unsatisfactory, and are therefore respectfully declined.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this company be directed to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish the foregoing correspondence and resolutions.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland and District Attorney Nolan disposed of the following cases: Joseph Burnett and Annie Reilly pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny. Burnett was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and the woman Reilly for two years....John Hendricks and John Spencer pleaded guilty to attempts at larceny from the person, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Patrick McCarthy pleaded guilty to assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months....Kate Morrissey, James Murphy, and John Kiernan, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....John Griffin pleaded guilty to assault, and received a sentence of one year in the Penitentiary....William White pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the first degree, and John Doyle to an attempt in the third. White was sent to State Prison for five years, and Doyle for two years....Dennis Sullivan, indicted for highway robbery, in having stolen a watch by violence from Simon Abraham, of No. 60 Mulberry street, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for five years.... William Reinhardt pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary....Two Italian bootblacks named Felice Mazzoli and Luigi Sparza, charged with assaulting and robbing Mary Reilly in an alleyway at No. 38 Baxter street, on the night of the 1st of November, were allowed to plead guilty to assault and battery, the evidence of the complainant not being considered reliable. The prisoners were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A THRIFTY WOMAN.

A case which gives a queer illustration of woman's rights is reported in the Cincinnati court report of Saturday last. The *Gazette* thus states it: "It appears that Charles A. Mayhugh went to California, and in 1859 ceased to communicate with his wife. After waiting eight years the wife gave him up for dead, and through a real estate agent, named Robinson, exchanged her property in Cincinnati for a farm. Five years after that Mayhugh turned up, claimed his property in the city, and Robinson paid him $3,000 for a quit-claim deed. Doubtless Robinson thought that as the wife had conveyed all, she had conveyed her right in it. But in a year Mayhugh died, and then the wife put in a claim to her dower in the very property she had conveyed wholly to Robinson when she thought her husband dead. Thus she made a good thing out of him, both dead and alive. Robinson was now called on to pay the third time for what he bought out-and-out the first. The dower claim was defeated in the Court of Common Pleas, but the District Court held that as the wife's deed, when her husband lived, was null, her right of dower still remained. As there is no bar to a wife's securing a conveyance, we suppose she held on to the farm that was conveyed to her, and that Robinson had no recourse on her. This was considerably better than the entire independence of the wife."

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

A letter received in Washington from the Director of the Mint, now in San Francisco, contains the following information: The demand for the trade dollar will soon be from one to one and a half millions per month. Telegrams are now being received by bankers in California from New-York, Boston, and London, as to whether they can obtain amounts for remittances to China. The Chinese buy up every dollar and remit in sums of one dollar up to thousands; the trade dollar appears to be going into the interior of China.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF BISHOPS.

HOW THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION DOLLARS WERE SPENT LAST YEAR—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened their annual session yesterday morning at the Mission Rooms, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, Bishop Janes presiding. There were present Bishop Scott, Bishop Simpson, Bishop Peck, Bishop Harris, Bishop Wiley, Bishop Merrill, Bishop Haven, Bishop Foster, Bishop Bowman, Bishop Ames, and Bishop Andrews. The following mission districts were represented: District of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-England, and Providence, by Rev. Stephen Allen; District of East New-York, Troy, Newark, and New-Jersey, by Rev. Samuel Meredith; District of Northern New-York, Central New-York, Western New York, and Wyoming, by Rev. Benoni I. Ives; District of Philadelphia, Central Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Erie, and North Ohio, by Rev. William C. Pierce; District of Delaware, Wilmington, Baltimore, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Liberia, by Rev. Littleton F. Morgan; District of Ohio, Cincinnati, Central Ohio, North Indiana, South-eastern Indiana, Indiana, Kentucky, and Lexington, by Rev. Joseph M. Trimble; District of Tennessee, Holston, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Lousiana, Texas, and Arkansas, by Rev. Arad S. Lakin; District of Rock River, Central Illinois, North-western Indiana, Michigan, and Detroit, by Rev. Samuel Godfrey; District of Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, and Des Moines, by Rev. John B. Bachman: District of Southern Illinois, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, by Rev. John Van Cleve; District of Nebraska, Colorado, Rocky Mountain, Nevada, Oregon, and California, by Rev. Otis Gibson; District of East, Central, South-west, and North-west Germany, and Germany and Switzerland, by Rev. Jacob Rothweiler. The Board of Managers was represented by the following gentlemen: Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. James M. Tuttle, Rev. Albert S. Hunt, Rev. Daniel Curry, Rev. Maurice D. C. Crawford, Rev. D. Lore, and Messrs. William Truslow, Oliver Hoyt, John French, James Fulton, H. J. Baker, and J. H. Bentley. Rev. J. P. Derbin acted as Honorary Secretary, and Messrs. Robert L. Dashiel and John M. Reid as Corresponding Secretaries. The Treasurers are Reuben Neilson and Luke Hitchcock.

At 10 o'clock Rev. John Van Cleveland, of Illinois, opened the proceedings with prayer. After the reading of the Second Psalm, all the members joined in singing the first hymn. The Treasurer, Mr. R. Neilson, then presented his report, which showed a net balance in the treasury on Nov. 1, 1874, of $13,288 86, with a balance in letters of credit for foreign missions of $135,104. The balance in the treasury on Nov. 1, 1873, was $42,063, and the receipts from that date to Oct. 31 in the present year were $675,080 32, making a total of $717,144 12. The disbursements during the year were shown to be $703,855 26. This sum was disposed of as follows: Bombay and Bengal Mission, $995 42; Bulgaria Mission, $4,321 28; Central China, (Kin-Kiang,) $8,350 92; Denmark, $5,783 05; East China, (Foo Chow,) $4,025 49; Germany and Switzerland, $31,344 78; India, $78,504 46; Italy, $12,735 64; Japan, $15,829 09; Liberia, 9,317 41; Mexico, $28,907 14; North China, $7,339 10; Norway, $8,816 65; South America, $6,038 83; Sweden, $21,298 49. This gave the total expenditure for foreign missions as $243,607 75. The amount given to the support of the domestic missions was $409,249 03. The incidental expenses were $16,001; office expenses, $20,010 65; and the cost of the *Missionary Advocate* was $14,986. The receipts from conferences during the past year showed a decrease of $5,756 32 from the amount received during the corresponding part of the previous year. The receipts from legacies in 1873 was $33,453, and during the past year the receipts from the same source were $56,558. The Treasurer commented favorably on the fact that, although the past year had been one of great depression, the falling off in their receipts from all sources was very small.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the General Committee, a detailed statement of the domestic appropriations from 1853 to 1873 was then presented, from which it appeared that during that period the sum of $3,683,591 had been expended.

The Secretary then announced that since their last annual meeting Bishops Foster and Harris had returned in good health, bringing good tidings from their foreign missionary field.

Bishop Janes announced the death of Bishop Morris since their last meeting, and asked that the General Committee should mark their appreciation of his services. A committee consisting of Bishop Janes, Dr. Foss, and Mr. John French, was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the subject.

Mr. H. J. Baker then moved that the appropriations for the foreign missions be made upon the basis of a reduction of ten per cent. from the estimates of last year.

Dr. Neilson moved as an amendment that the appropriations to be made for the present year should not exceed $700,000.

Several members expressed the opinion that although the foreign missions needed an increased support in many instances, yet it was not advisable for them to make appropriations which would exceed what they could derive from all sources. It was generally agreed that $700,000 would be as high a sum as could be calculated upon for the next year.

Bishop Ames moved that the miscellaneous appropriations be deducted in the aggregate from the sum of $700,000, and that the remainder be applied to the domestic missions. On motion it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the subject until the secretaries should present their report on the subject. The sum of $25,000 was then set apart for contingent expenses, $16,000 for incidental expenses, and $20,000 for office expenses.

A motion was then made to make the *Missionary Advocate* a paying publication, instead of circulating it free as heretofore. Bishop Ames was in favor of appropriating $10,000 to be expended upon the various church papers for the purpose of circulating news upon missionary subjects. After some discussion on the subject, a committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration. It was determined that during the session the proceedings should commence at 9:30 A. M., and last until 12:30 P. M., and that the afternoon session should be from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock each day.

The recess was then taken until 2:30 P. M.

At the afternoon session the subject of the appropriations was again taken up. The sum of $9,500 was appropriated for the African mission. Some discussion arose upon the appropriation for South America, which was set down by the committee appointed to consider the matter at $9,000.

Bishop Foster said that during his recent visit to the missions in South America he made himself acquainted with their condition there. He believed the war in the Argentine Republic would not materially affect the working of their missions there. He could not feel that he would be doing justice to the brethren in South America without referring to their labors. He then gave a detailed account of the mission work performed by Rev. Mr. Thomson, Rev. Mr. Wood, and Rev. Mr. Jackson, and showed the necessity of assisting them to procure better church accommodation than they had at present. After some remarks from Dr. Reid, Bishop Harris, and Dr. Curry an appropriation of $9,000 was made for these missions, and it was suggested that the consideration of the increased accommodation recommended by Bishop Foster be postponed until they learned how the other foreign missions were circumstanced.

The appropriation for China was then taken up. The Secretary said the Committee had reduced the appropriation for the District of East China $266 from that of last year, which would place the sum at $18,818. For Central China the sum named was $7,465, and for North China $15,262. After some discussion these appropriations were approved.

A motion was made by Rev. Otis Gibson to appropriate the sum of $10,000 for the Canton Mission. He proceeded to state the necessity for sending missionaries into that district, and pointed out the beneficial influence it would have upon this country, since the tide of emigration had set in from that province. On motion the subject was laid on the table, and the session was then adjourned.

THE HEROES OF MILL RIVER.

On Tuesday evening the residents of the Mill River Valley fitly honored the heroes of the reservoir disaster, by the presentation to George Cheney, Collins Graves, Jerome Hillman, and Myron Day, of gold medals, commemorating their services. The correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that "the project of giving substantial memorials to the men whose names were suddenly made almost household words by the flood of last May, originated with William Skinner, and the $325 necessary to carry it out has been contributed by Mr. Skinner, Joel Hayden, H. L. James, and other prominent residents of the valley. The shape that it was decided to give these memorials is that of a gold medal, made by Tiffany & Co., of New-York, having inscribed upon its face, 'Mill River Reservoir Disaster,' and upon the reverse a wreath, inside which is engraved the name of the recipient. There are two styles—one bearing on the face a horseback rider at full speed, and the other a man driving a horse and wagon at break-neck speed, with the torrent in the background; Cheney and Hillman have the former style, and Graves and Day the latter. Cosmian Hall was the place appointed for the ceremonies of presentation, and the room was crowded. A. T. Lilly was master of ceremonies, and the four heroes occupied positions on the stage, as did also the Florence Musical Association and the Sewing-machine Band. Rev. E. G. Cobb reviewed the incidents of the flood, the devastation of business interests, and referred feelingly to the seven score dead and the fortitude of the citizens in bearing their losses. He then referred to the heroes, who stood up amid cheers; he addressed complimentary remarks to them, and finally, in behalf of the contributors of the medals, he made the presentation, dwelling on each one's particular bravery. Rev. Mr. Cooke spoke of the lessons of the flood to the builders of reservoirs and others, and spoke a few words to the heroes. C. C. Burleigh followed with some general remarks, and the affair closed with music. The heroes of the occasion made no speeches, but showed much feeling."

The *Republican* editorially says: "Of the four villages on which the flood spent its fury, Williamsburg, Haydenville, and Leeds have made substantial progress on the road to reconstruction, and it seems quite reasonable to anticipate a return of their old prosperity in the not remote future; Skinnerville alone, the smallest of the four, is not likely ever to be rebuilt. In some respects, indeed, as in the matter of roads and bridges, the ill-fated valley is really better equipped than it was before the flood. All this affords new proof of the energy and hopefulness of our people, and is a pleasant contrast to that horrible picture which was thrust upon the public mind half a year ago. It is gratifying, too, that whatever need of pecuniary aid during the coming Winter the disaster has entailed can be fully met from the portion that still remains of the generous fund so promptly collected, last May, while the presentation of deserved testimonials to the heroes of the flood is a fitting finale to the public history of the Mill River disaster."

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS—GLENDENNING ON THE WITNESS STAND—HOW MISS POMEROY WROTE WHAT SHE WOULD NOT SAY—OTHER TESTIMONY.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning on charges of immorality preferred by the friends and relatives of Miss Mary Pomeroy was resumed by the Jersey City Presbytery, in the church on Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon. The rush of ladies to the building was as large as on any previous occasion.

A. H. Demotte testified that he saw Glendenning playing croquet in Mr. Miller's yard on July 4, 1873. He could not say whether Miss Pomeroy was one of the party or not.

Mr. Dod, by permission of the Presbytery, read a report, copied from one of the morning papers, of the resolutions adopted at the meeting at McPherson Hall, held just after Miss Pomeroy's death. Mr. Dod offered in evidence a number of letters certifying to the purity and probity of the character of Glendenning. These are from Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of the college at Peoria, Ill., and others. A letter from Dr. Adams, of the Presbyterian Church on Madison avenue, certified to the character of Miss Wetmore.

The testimony of William B. Purdy, taken by commission, was read. He had seen Mary Pomeroy wear a ring on her first finger. She said it was not her engagement ring. Witness had known her in Ovid, N. Y. Her character was good. He never knew her to tell a lie.

Samuel B. Brown's testimony was also read. He testified: Mr. Randall and I had a conversation about the indignation meeting at McPherson Hall. Mr. Randall said Miss Pomeroy's friends had plenty of money, and I replied: "Mr. Glendenning has a few friends left, and they will not see him crowded down."

Mr. Wall, one of the counsel for Mr. Glendenning, took the stand for the purpose of impeaching Mrs. Greystock's testimony. Having stated that it was impossible to procure the attendance of Mrs. Middleton, a nurse in the asylum, he said that she had told him that she had ample opportunity for knowledge of the matter of which she spoke, and that no young man visited the asylum for accommodations for a woman about July 6, or anywhere near that time. It was Mrs. Middleton's habit to spend the evening in the parlor with Mrs. Greystock.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, who was then called, testified: I am twenty-five years of age. I was born near Pittsburg, Penn. I lived there for fourteen years. I attended a church of which Mr. Hunter was Pastor. Then I went to college in Cannonsburg, and attended the services in the chapel. I lived in Cannonsburg for five years. I went to Princeton next to attend the lectures at the Theological Seminary. I boarded at home with my mother and sister. I next removed to Jersey City. I knew Mary E. Pomeroy. My acquaintance with her began with her church connection. She was organist of the church. It was my habit to take or send her the church hymns. She joined the church in December, 1872. I was in the habit of visiting her. I began to do so in the Spring of 1872. Usually went Saturday evening. I sometimes remained half an hour, sometimes longer. I began to visit her more frequently at a later date. Later we had choir meetings in the church. At that time I took the church music to the church. I sometimes attended her home from choir meetings—not habitually. I sometimes accompanied her home from prayer-meeting; not often. I never stayed at her house as late as half-past one o'clock in the morning. I have remained as late as 11. There was no special reason for my staying so late. We were engaged in reading at the time. While Miss Pomeroy was deliberating about joining the church I talked with her frequently. She hesitated, because the family with whom she was living had no Christian sympathy. I told her that as long as I was sponsor of the church she would not be without a friend. She hesitated for three months. I gave her a locket, earrings, pair of sleeve-buttons, and a locket chain, in return for small presents that she had given me. She gave me a shaving-case made by her own hands, a toilet stand, and again some handkerchiefs, I believe, and a design of the cross in a frame. She said that she had made them herself. I never gave her a plain gold ring, nor ever saw one on her hand. I never made her a present of a watch and chain. I bought one for her, the understanding being that she was to repay me. I gave $45 for it. She paid me $15 on account of it. I was not engaged to her. I never had any unlawful intercourse with Miss Pomeroy. On New-Year's Day I was in my study till 2 o'clock. Mr. Dunn and I went out to make calls. Mr. Howell took us out in his carriage; made several calls. Then I went home, and was home all the evening. Thanksgiving last I went in the morning to Trinity Church with my mother and sister. Returning home, I remained till between 4 and 5 o'clock. In the evening I went to Mr. Hallowell's house, and got home at 11 o'clock. A class-mate of mine having died suddenly, I prepared to attend his funeral, and traveled all night. July 4, 1873, I was in my study till the afternoon. In the evening I went to Mr. Miller's house to play croquet. We played two or three games. I ate a saucer of ice-cream on the lower step of the verandah, and then went home. I spent the evening at home with my mother and sister. I was made cognizant by Miss Pomeroy of her condition on July 5. While I was talking with her at the organ she handed me a note. I asked her the meaning of it. She said, "There is something awful behind this; keep it, you may need it." I have the note with me. I asked her to explain the meaning of it. She said she could not then, but would if I would call the next evening. I told her I would call on the following Tuesday morning. Later in the day I met her on Newark avenue. She said she was dying of ennui at home. If I would walk with her she would explain the meaning of her note. She seemed uncommunicative, and I left her to make a call she had to make.

Mr. Dod read the note. It was as follows:

JULY 7, 1874.

MY DEAR COUSIN: I wish to say to you in this note what I could not tell you while talking with you, for fear you would get angry with me. I have deceived you all along with regard to Mr. Glendenning, telling you things that never had any ground of truth in them, in order to satisfy your curiosity when you questioned me and prevent any difficulty between us. And this is the reason I never wished you to go to him in regard to the matter. He made a friend of me for no evil purpose, but because he thought I was trying to lead a good life and needed sympathy. And never has he, by word or deed, shown himself other than the true Christian gentleman which he is. Even when I could bear it no longer, and told him how bad I was and how I deceived him, though surprised and grieved at my story he did not scorn me but tried again. And now I ask you to forgive me for deceiving you as I did, and hope you will show him in some way that you know the true state of the case. MARY.

After the reading of the note Mr. Glendenning resumed: "The sexton was coming into the room when I received the note. She said she was going away on Tuesday, 7th inst., and the note was the copy of one she intended to leave for the cousin with whom she was living. In the beginning of June last she made a confession to me. She had deceived me with reference to her mode of life. I had inquired into that as her Pastor. Reports which reached me in the shape of anonymous notes and communications led me to make inquiries as to her mode of life. At first vague, they finally became specific and definite. I first became aware on the evening of July 15 that Miss Pomeroy charged me with being her seducer. A friend met me before the service and asked me to go to the house. He had something of interest to divulge. I at first said that I would go after the service, but on his pressing me, I accompanied him, and he told me, while we walked along, that an affidavit, which awaited only Miss Pomeroy's signature, had been issued by Justice Aldridge, charging me with bastardy. I said I had no apprehensions, that Miss Pomeroy would never sign such a paper, and returned to the service. After the service I walked home with a friend. While we were talking at his gate, Constable Benson came up and said he wanted me. I walked with him, and he having told me that a charge of bastardy had been preferred against me by Miss Pomeroy, advised me to marry her, assuring me that no one else knew of the matter except a family over the way and Judge Aldridge. I told him that it could not be settled in that way. Then he said he had a warrant for me. I said that was a different thing, and I would go with him wherever he required. I went to my house and then went to Mrs. Miller's house with the officer. Mrs. Miller opened the door. As we entered she said, "Mr. Glendenning, we want you here!" I went in. She lighted the gas, and said, "We want you to marry Mary!" I said, "To whom?" This seemed to excite her and she exclaimed, "To whom! to you—who have ruined her." Said I, "I never did." We had some further discussion.

Mr. Glendenning at this point described the scene at Mrs. Miller's house on the night of the arrest substantially as described by the witnesses for the prosecution. The scene which ensued upon his being confronted by Miss Pomeroy he described as follows:

Mr. Miller went up stairs to bring Miss Pomeroy down. She turned back on the stairs several times, and I heard Mr. Miller say distinctly to her, "Come along." When she had taken a seat in the parlor, Mr. Miller walked up and put to her a question which was so singular that I never shall forget it. He said to her: "I want you to tell whose child this is. Is it yours, or his, (pointing to me,) or whose?" The answer was as singular as the question. "I have deceived you," she said, "It is ——" I said that she would not have said so but for the surrounding influences.

Mr. Glendenning denied that he had made application to the Lying-in Asylum on Clinton place for accommodation for a woman about to be confined. He denied that he had ever held improper relations with Miss Pomeroy.

Before the cross-examination of Mr. Glendenning was begun, Mr. Hallowell, who was anxious to leave, was called to testify. He testified to the occurrences of the night of the arrest as already described. He said that at the meeting of the Presbyters of the Church, at which the relations of Glendenning with Miss Pomeroy were discussed, Glendenning stated that among other presents he had given her a watch and a chain. The investigation was then adjourned.

TROTTING.

SECOND DAY OF THE FALL MEETING, FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION—LADY ANNA, PAULINE, AND BARNEY KELLY THE WINNERS.

The second day of the Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association passed off successfully, as there was an increased attendance of spectators over the preceding day, and three excellent contests furnished a good day's sport. The first race was a sweepstakes to wagon between Lady Anna, Cora F., and Harry Gilbert, for which Gilbert was the favorite; but both he and Cora F. acted very badly throughout, and Lady Anna won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—Sweepstakes, 750; mile heats, best three in five to wagon.

G. Walker's b. m. Lady Anna	1	1	1
William B. Hanson's gr. m. Cora F.	2	3	2
George Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	3	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37¼	1:15	2:40
Second heat	37½	1:14½	2:41½
Third heat	37½	1:16½	2:40

THE 2:38 PURSE.

The second race was for a purse of $500 for horses that had never beaten 2:38, for which nine horses were entered and six came to the post. These were G. Y. Whitson's b. m. Pauline, G. D. Harris' b. m. Lena Case, C. H. Simmons' br. g. Cheston, A. Snyder's b. g. J. N. Mausnay, Thomas Trimble's b. m. Lady Trimble, and A. Strouse's s. g. T. J. Stevens. In the pools Pauline was the favorite and sold for $160; Lena Case, $130; field, $90. Pauline won in three straight heats, the driver of Lena Case apparently not making an effort to win the race, but which the judges did not appear to notice.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:38; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $250 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse.

G. Y. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	1	1	1
G. D. Harris' b. m. Lena Case	3	2	2
C. H. Simmons' br. g. Cheston	2	3	3
A. Snyder's b. g. J. N. Mausnay	4	5	4
Thomas Trimble's b. m. Lady Trimble	5	4	dis.
A. Strauss' s. g. T. J. Stevens	6	6	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:15½	2:36½
Second heat	36½	1:14	2:35
Third heat	36	1:13	2:35

THE 2:24 PURSE.

The third and last race of the day was the $600 purse for horses that had never beaten 2:24, which closed with five entries, four of whom came to the score, viz: Barney Kelly, Comee, Frank Woods, and Everett Ray. The knowing ones dropped very heavily on the result, as Comee was a great favorite and brought in the pools $150, while Ray sold for $65, and Kelly and Frank Woods together brought the same figures, $65. Comee won the first heat, and he became a still greater favorite, bringing $60 and the field selling for $18. Barney Kelly, however, won the next three heats and the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $600 for horses that had never beaten $2:24, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $300 to first horse, $200 to second, and $100 to third.

William Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelly	2	1	1	1
John L. Doty's b. g. Comee	1	3	3	3
W. E. Weeks' b. g. Frank Woods	3	2	2	2
J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	dis.			
A. Falk's b. m. Kitty D.	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:10½	2:27¼
Second heat	35	1:10	2:27¼
Third heat	36½	1:11½	2:29
Fourth heat	36	1:11½	2:30¼

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

For this, the third, day of the meeting the races will be for 2:50 horses, in which there are Judge Bedle, Lady Collyer, T. E. Gordon, Tommy Moore, Willie, H. D. Walton, Melissa, and Mollie Schuyler. The second race is the saddle race for 2:30 horses, for which there are entered Lady Dahlman, Berkshire Boy, Tanner Boy, and Cora F.

DULLNESS ON THE LAKES.

THE SEASON OF 1874 QUIET BEYOND PRECEDENT.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 10.

The season of 1874 will long be remembered by persons interested in the transportation business as being the most disastrous ever witnessed on the lakes. All through the Summer, freight-rates ruled very low—so low, in fact, that sailing craft could not pay their expenses out of their receipts. Some owners became satisfied early that it would be more profitable for their vessels to remain idle than to continue in commission at prevailing prices, but a large majority were kept moving, their owners hoping that times would improve. The balance sheet of some of the best vessels on the lakes showed that they commenced the Fall season with several hundred dollars on the wrong side of the ledger as the result of the Summer's work. The outlook was anything but promising then; still it was hoped that this balance could be wiped out before the close of the season and a little placed on the other side of the account.

Thus far, however, there has been no revival deserving of mention. Never before have the October rates shown such low averages as they show this year. The following comparative exhibit giving the average freight by water from Chicago to Buffalo, on wheat and corn, and from Buffalo to New-York by canal, during last month, will give a very fair idea of the condition of the transportation business:

	Lake		Canal	
Year.	Wheat. Cents.	Corn. Cents.	Wheat. Cents.	Corn. Cents.
1864	13.7	12.7	18.9	16.4
1865	12.3	11.5	23.1	20.3
1866	13.5	11.7	19.6	16.3
1867	9.0	7.0	19.1	15.3
1868	9.3	8.3	19.2	16.1
1869	10.3	9.3	21.7	19.0
1870	8.5	7.6	11.9	11.5
1871	10.1	9.7	15.9	14.1
1872	16.5	15.5	14.2	12.6
1873	7.8	6.8	12.7	11.3
1874	4.1	3.8	9.6	8.6

Last year no little dissatisfaction was expressed at the low prices obtained; but the rates for October, 1873, were nearly double those reported last month. By canal the decline has not been so great as by lake, for the simple reason that there was very little profit in last year's figures, and they could not go much lower. If a complete statement could be obtained of all the grain transported from the interior this Summer, showing the amount paid therefor, and the actual expense of the work to the carrier, it would prove that the whole business has been done for nothing. By this we mean that carriers have received no more for transporting the property than it cost them to move it. Some may have made a little money during the season, but those who have lost will out-number the fortunate ones.

THANKSGIVING IN NEBRASKA.

The sufferings in portions of Nebraska for the want of food will give general interest to Gov. Furnas' proclamation for a day of prayer. It is as follows:

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of Nebraska:

In conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States, respect for a custom of our forefathers, and in reverential acknowledgment of dependence upon Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 26th of November, 1874, be observed as a day of prayer and supplication; that upon that day the people of this State abstain, as far as practicable, from their usual avocations, and observe the day in a manner becoming our surroundings. And I entreat of all those endowed with substantial gifts of prosperity a kindly remembrance of those in the abodes of want. Let the accustomed gatherings "be made joyous by the exercise of that cheerful bounty which blesses the receiver and giver alike, and which is always an offering peculiarly acceptable to Him who holds the lowly in the solicitude of His infinite care."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State.

Done at the City of Lincoln, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth, and of this State the eighth.

By the Governor:

[Seal.] ROBERT W. FURNAS.

JOHN J. GOSPER, Secretary of State.

BELLE BOYD.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *News* of Sunday, Nov. 8, says: "Whatever may be the literary abilities of the lady who is lecturing throughout the country as Belle Boyd, it is quite certain that she is not the once famous Confederate spy. Poor Belle Boyd's stormy career wound up in a California lunatic asylum two years ago, and the telegraph at the time brought us the news of her death. The editor of this paper was personally acquainted with Belle Boyd, and yesterday he called upon the lady claiming to be her, and found an entirely different person. Belle was a tall woman, with blue eyes and light hair, while the lady in question is short, with black hair and eyes, and, ungallant as it may seem, we are forced to say that she must be at least fifteen years older than Belle Boyd would have been had she been living. In short, the pretended Belle Boyd is an impostor, and should not be encouraged by our people. It is cruel, this attempt to drag from her grave in California the poor woman whose many faults were more than atoned for in her tragic end, and whose unwomanly career deserves forgiveness and forgetfulness in its really ardent and patriotic devotion to the South.

A FOX HUNT.

REYNARD CHASED ON STATEN ISLAND.

HE IS BROUGHT FROM NEW-JERSEY AND GIVEN TWENTY MINUTES' GRACE—A NOVEL BUT EXCITING RUN—THE DEATH.

Has the reader never been at a fox hunt, and if not, has he not imagined what a fox hunt was like? Has he not pictured the fresh cheery morning, the golden gorse, the green fields, the huntsmen in their brave scarlet liveries and gilt buttons, the gallant steeds fresh from their stalls, the baying pack, the drawing of the covers, the break away, the chase over all obstacles, and all the wild ardor and blithe gayety of the tumult? Of course, he has. More than that, he has himself, under the influence of Mr. Lever's spell, accompanied more than a score of Milesian ladies and gentlemen through all this pell-mell and flurry to the music of the "Galway Blazers." With these pictures in his mind he should have been at the fox hunt on Staten Island yesterday, chiefly for the reason that there were some points of difference between it and those visions of the noble sport which he had conjured up in his imagination. It might as well be conceded at the outset that Staten Island is not likely to become a famous fox-hunting country, for one principal reason, among others, that no foxes abide therein, which is a somewhat important consideration. Here, too, it may be stated that the animal which furnished yesterday's sport, was provided by New-Jersey for the occasion. The writer may as well also admit that he is unable to furnish a thoroughly circumstantial account of the chase. This is due to the fact that his noble steed, which should have carried him bravely through all the ardent excitement of the day, in an evil moment discovered an incipient spavin, accompanied by other complications which come not within the healing of the veterinary art, which untoward circumstance forces him to the humiliating confession that he assisted at the hunt in the unpretentious capacity of a pedestrian. He does not pretend to give all the particulars of the "meet," for the hunters were up betimes and so anticipated him by a rather early start. Neither would he venture to state what covers were "drawn," for he has it on good authority that this conventional form in fox-hunting was omitted altogether, that the fox was quietly released from a bag or box, that he got twenty minutes' grace, and that then the hounds were started on the scent. Much of the gallant chase, however, he did see, as for instance the hounds, the horses, the huntsmen, and some of the country over which they passed. The fox he did not see during the animal's life-time, but after death he had the privilege of beholding some of his *disjecta membra*, his brush being the trophy of one of the hunters, the head of another, the feet being apportioned between others, and various parts of the animal's skin falling to several of the huntsmen, who treasured them as if they were precious reliquaries. The daring and empris of the hunters may not be recorded with too much particularity, but this much the writer can aver, that ere some place, the name and topography of which dwell not now with exactitude in his memory, was gained, "the headmost horseman rode alone." It should be noted, too, that he rode in a wagon, and that like his prototype, the Knight of Snowdon, he plied his whip, if not his spurs, with unabated energy. This appeared to be the favorite method of progression. The hunters were indeed, nearly all charioteers after the manner of the ancients, but this system, although possessing some advantages, was manifestly inconvenient for cross-country purposes. A few bestrode their steeds in modern fashion. One of these essayed to outstrip the "headmost horseman," but his steed, which had been only emancipated for the occasion from the ignoble drudgery of drawing a grocer's van, evinced a repugnance to the chase, "that mimicry of noble war," and so abandoned the contention. The writer is particular in mentioning these things as they came within his personal observation in this accidental way. He had been vainly trying to determine the locality of the hunt, when the faint baying of the hounds fell upon his ear. Presently the sound grew stronger, and by-and-by, down the road on which he was standing swept the entire chase, that it to say, except the fox. The fox however, had evidently passed that way recently, for half a dozen, out of a pack of eight or nine hounds, were evidently upon a strong scent. A couple of the dogs turned away on an enterprise of their own, and this turned out to be a mere canine preference, the brutes choosing to pursue rabbits rather than hunt foxes. The charioteer huntsmen came along after the hounds, and there was a terrible hubbub and tumult for a brief space. Every echo on Staten Island seemed to be aroused, all its dogs yelped their discord, and its multitudinous geese clamored as if the salvation of another Rome depended on their efforts. Was it a hereditary cackle, derived from the classic geese of antiquity, or was it merely an apprehensive note indicating an intuitive notion that their enemy the fox was among them? But this is mere speculation, and appertains not to the matter of the chase. The hunt was soon lost to the writer's ken, (the dogs sweeping away over the country, and the charioteers galloping round by the roads,) and he was about to leave it to the option of the reader to determine whether the fox had dashed out his desperate life over some precipice, or whether he had taken to the water at Port Richmond, and had left the inhospitable shores of Staten Island for his native Jersey, followed by some daring Fitzjames in a baker's wagon, when chance made him acquainted with the ultimate catastrophe. On coming to the Port Richmond Ferry to return to New-York he found three of "the sulky leaders of the chase" (one of them the veritable hound that had slain the fox) tied to the axle of a wagon, and one of the truant dogs that had taken to rabbit-hunting in the custodianship of a boy. The hunters were by this time assembling and were partaking of refreshments, which doubtless came in acceptably after the pursuits and perils of the day. They were gentlemen who disdained all conventional hunting costumes, and who didn't care a jot for either scarlet or Lincoln green. They had enjoyed themselves immensely, however, and the sum of their proceedings appeared to be that the fox was enlarged at Butchersville, some two or three miles from Port Richmond, on the north side of Staten Island; that after a gallant chase he became lost to hounds and hunters; that he was discovered to have taken refuge in a house; was routed therefrom; got back to it again; was dragged out by one of the dogs; was let go again; led the hounds another good chase, and was finally captured and killed at Glenville, after a run of some four hours. His body was apportioned in the manner mentioned above, and so ended the Staten Island fox-hunt.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7:30 o'clock. ALEXANDER RHIND, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Prof. JOHN PHIN will read a paper on "Lightning Rods." The public invited. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman. ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 384 5th av., a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, consisting of black-walnut extension tables, buffet, arm and side chairs, rosewood parlor suites in satin damask, Venitian mirror, centre tables, etegeres, paintings, water colors, &c.; also, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, curled hair mattresses, pillows, &c.; Brussels and Wilton carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

NOTICE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at public auction, unless previously redeemed, 17,007 6-12 shares of the Flint Steel River Copper Company's stock, for non-payment of assessment, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, No. 103 Fulton st., FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c., CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO. METALS, NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 541 West 22d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. No. 206 West 42d st., corner 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A ATTENDANT ON INVALID LADY OR children.—By a German lady of education, who will instruct children in German, or wait on an invalid lady, assist in housekeeping, or other position of trust; can furnish very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS.—A great variety of reliable help of all nations, Americans, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 136 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st., first-class servants of all nationalities; housekeeper or City; French, English, Swede, Irish, German, American; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waiters, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 109 EAST 27th st., Swedish, German, and French servants and all male help; all French servants. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Bureau, trusty servants for all capacities can be found; male and female. Call at No. 621 6th av., near 39th st., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, who has lived in the best of families; is used to her duties, quick and obliging; best of City testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber and seamstress; can do embroidery; is willing for two days at No. 344 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent references from last employer, who can be seen. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children and sew; thoroughly understands her business; has very reference from her last place. Call or address No. 229 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman as chamber-maid and parlor-maid. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 16 East 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 943 6th av., in the shoe-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed to do chamber-work and waiting, or housework in a small family. Call at No. 236 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress; the other as laundress. Call at No. 417 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBERmaid, and to do fine washing or waiting; has good City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and can furnish undoubted references; apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, CORDON BLEU, in a private family; can get up dinner-parties, &c.; perfectly makes also a good ordinance if required; is economical, and a very neat manager; first-class references. Apply at No. 321 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as thorough cook; understands French and English cooking; soups, meats, game, sauces, &c., and all other cooking; bons, hard; can get up nice side dishes; best of testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging. Call at Bookham's 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a very experienced Protestant woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will assist with the washing if desired; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-servant.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best of references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is perfectly sober and economizing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 305 West 47th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERman girl, to cook, wash, and iron; is an excellent washer and ironer; do general house-work in a small family; best of City reference; wages no such of an object as a good home. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands cooking, bread making, and pastry thoroughly; good City references from last employer. Call at No. 426 7th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN BOARDing-house or private family; would assist in coarse washing; understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 333 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS A good bread and biscuit baker; has a little boy five years old; no objection to the country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 413 east 18th st. second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook; thoroughly understands her business; five years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 1,267 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook; would prefer a first-class boarding-house; has good reference from last place. Call at No. 307 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, and sweets; best City reference. Apply at No. 561 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; THOROUGHLY understands business; willing to assist in the coarse washing; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRSTclass cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and the care of milk and butter; City or country; three years' reference. Call at No. 434 West 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all branches of cooking; will assist with washing in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—COUNTRY preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 52 Frankfort st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN experienced middle-aged woman; would do house-work; best of reference. Call at 10 Clarkson st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER, in a private family; has first-class City reference. Address Cook, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; VERY RESpectable woman. Call for two days at No. 5 West 49th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN (no good cook); City or country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE WOMan, as good cook; best City reference. Call at No. 1,316 Broadway, saddler's store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, AND IS A VERY good baker; has very good City references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from several of her former employers. Call at 292 1st av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker desires a few more engagements by the day, or take work home. Address No. 525 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman who is a good plain cook, also under housework and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN lady in any capacity, except washing or ironing; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; home comforts more desirable than large salary; best of reference. Call on or address Mrs. Hile, No. 31 West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, AS housekeeper in a private family, or would act as companion to an invalid, or take the care of a child; no objection to the country. Address M. T., Box No. 91 Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A NEAT, WILLING SCOTCH girl, as general servant, or cook and laundress; would take a good home in City or country, and will work for a moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant sisters, together, to do the work of a small family; are neat, tidy, and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 46th st., in the basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND CAPABLE Swedish girl, as general servant in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; wages moderate; only a steady home desired. Ask for Louise, at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A lady, a position as housekeeper or companion in a gentleman's family; City or country; or would travel; references given and required. Address for two days, L., station D.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do house-work or chamber-work; in City or country; can be well recommended as to capability and integrity. Call at No. 431 Sixth st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A Protestant lady as housekeeper or companion to an elderly lady. Apply at No. 80 East 37th pl., Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A GOOD KITCHENmaid; a good, industrious girl, with good references. Apply to Bourgaud's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSERY-GOVERness.—By a German Protestant young woman; is competent to act as position; has best of references. Apply at No. 1 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who is an excellent hair-dresser and dressmaker, as maid; does not object to travel abroad or elsewhere; is neat and obliging; will take charge of growing children; best City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS lady's maid, or as dress-maker; speaks French. Address No. 242 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and flutting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 319 East 81st st., one flight up, back rooms.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as thorough laundress; fully understands her business, and is not afraid of a large wash; can furnish highest City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—AS HEAD LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO understands fluting, polishing, plaiting, puffing, &c.; no objection to the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Elizabeth st., front room, first floor.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady for an obliging, active, honest, and very worthy young Scotch Protestant girl as laundress and chamber-maid. Call at present employer's, 44 East 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for house-maid; the best references will be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 49th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass laundress; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CARE OF AN INFANT FROM six months, or growing children; is a good plain sewer; can operate on a machine; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with the best of recommendations, as nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and is capable of teaching the first principles of French and English. Call at No. 34 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, TO walk on an invalid or an elderly lady; or would do chamber-work and fine washing, or take care of growing children; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 71 West 46th st., former employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle; first City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st., one flight up, back room.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH PROTestant woman, to wait on an invalid lady, or as nurse and seamstress; good country reference. Call or address for two days, No. 443 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE IN AN AMERIcan family; can take entire charge of children and do plain sewing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 434 Pearl st., front room.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT NURSE for children; would take care of invalid lady; best reference. Call at fancy store, No. 915 6th av., second door from 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, family; good reference. Call at No. 303 East 65th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A SMART GIRL, SIXTEEN YEARS old, to mind children and be generally useful. Call at No. 317 East 33th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED colored woman as nurse to an infant. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 150 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 328 East 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 438 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 158 East 41st st., third floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF growing children and sew; is a good seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 167 West 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; has the best reference. Call at or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE AND SEW; Protestant. Apply at No. 150 West 25th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. MRS. HARDMAN.—Select servants; Protestant, English, Irish, German, French, Scotch, Swedish, colored, and Welsh. Lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; sixteen years' experience on the best work; dress-making, under-garments, &c.; wishes a permanent place in a lady's family; all satisfaction given. Call at or address No. 225 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan, as a private family, as seamstress, and to wait on an elderly lady and grown children; best City references. Can be seen at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT AND QUICK SEAMstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamber-work and assist in the care of children; best City references. Call at No. 238 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, family sewing; understands cutting and making; mending neatly done; terms 75 cents per day. Address Dress-maker, No. 142 East 115th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—UNDERstands her duties thoroughly; best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist with up-stairs work; best of City reference. Call at 11 East 27th st.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A WIDOW OF QUIET habits, without any incumbrance, a home where she could render herself useful for her board. Address K. L., Box No. 31 Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a maid's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can take a waiter-girl's place; or as first-class chamber-maid; is a neat sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 126 West 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and to do light chamber-work in a private family; best references. Call for two days at No. 81 6th av.

MALES

COACHMAN AND COOK.—BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk and attend furnace; wife is a good cook and laundress, and makes good bread; no family; best references. Those looking for good help call on or address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, can milk, and attend furnace; wife is a good cook and laundress, and makes good bread; no family; best references. Those looking for good help call on or address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RELiable young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business in the neatest style; is a good milker and a practical farmer; can show best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman and wife, highly recommended; the man as coachman and groom, valet, and generally useful man; the wife as cook and laundress or to do housework; are faithful and capable servants; would go at low wages. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; excellent groom, and careful, good driver; willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employers. Call on or address W. D., No. 16 West 18th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; twenty-eight years of age; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; moderate wages; best of reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 239 Times Office.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By a single man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk, take care of furnace, and make himself generally useful; twelve years' best City reference; wages $20 a month. Address for two days F. A., No. 15 John st., in the store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; best of City references given. Call or address W. G., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care of horses, harness, carriages; is a thorough driver; lately landed; country preferred; wages no object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; first-class reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; understands the proper care of first-class horses, carriages, and harness. Address Thomas, No. 1446 East 57th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man who understands his business throughout, and is a thorough City driver; best reference from last place. Address J. G., 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; whom he can highly recommend as a competent, trustworthy, and efficient man. Address A. Holland, No. 95 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a gentleman's country seat, in the capacity of manservant, but to make herself useful in other occupations. Apply, with testimonials of efficiency and long servitude, at No. 191 Church st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.
DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

ARE CLEARING THEIR

MILLINERY GOODS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES, and

UNDERWEAR,

LADIES'

UNDERCLOTHING,

CORSETS, &c.

TO

MAKE ROOM

FOR

999 CASES

OF

DOLLS, TOYS,

AND

HOLIDAY GOODS,

of their own styles and importation,

NOW ARRIVING.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application.

PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds.

N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

Particular attention to orders.

Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

GRAND
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK.

Cars from Christopher st., and 23d st., Erie Railroad ferries (the new line horse-cars) pass our establishment, connecting with all other horse-cars and stages in the City.

DOLLS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
DOLLS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next. Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES H. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.

n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.

GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.

o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

s10-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July, next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }

jy9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874.

WALTON W. EVANS,
Administrator, &c.

o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE. }

jy16-1aw6mTh*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 6th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Reception Dansante every Friday evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the style of MANN & PRICE is hereby dissolved. The undersigned will continue the business of stock broker at No. 6 Broad st.

GEORGE F. MANN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1874.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman of fifteen years' experience in all branches of his profession, including plants, fruit, flowers, and vegetables in and out of season; first-class reference given. Address J. Goran, Box No. 233 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; is a good florist; understands green-house, grapery, &c., and his business thoroughly; best testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 240 Times Office.

HANDY AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant, aged twenty-five years, who is handy as a carpenter and painter; in repairing buildings, putting in glass, mending furniture, fitting keys, &c.; also useful as a porter in hotel or boarding-house; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 21 YEARS. Who can build fires, tend furnace, clean windows, sweep walks, care and drive horses, &c.; well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A respectable Protestant man and wife, aged forty years; man can take care of and drive horses, milk, do farm-work, gardening, take care of cows, raise and take care of poultry; handy with carpenter's tools, &c.; wife can do general house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer, in a private family or boarding-house; excellent City references. Call or address, for two days, R. B, 62 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY ONE WHO IS VERY HIGHLY recommended in every respect from former employers. Call or address No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOROughly competent young man, with best City reference. Call at No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER; understands waiting in all its branches; is not afraid of work. Address Waiter, No. 75 Thomson st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; must understand the care of an infant, and be of a cheerful, willing disposition, and able to read English; German preferred; must have City references. Apply Thursday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 17 West 34th st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, ELDERLY MAN active and cleanly in his habits, a good waiter, and willing to make himself generally useful within doors. is wanted as a gentleman's country-seat; testimonials must be unexceptionable. Address COUNTRY-SEAT, Box No. 2,806 Post Office.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT PERSON as a gentleman's country seat, in the capacity of housekeeper, but to make herself useful in other occupations. Apply, with testimonials of efficiency and long servitude, at No. 191 Church st., up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 22d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE GENtleman, desiring a handsomely-furnished room, complete with modern conveniences, in a strictly private family of position, residing between Lexington and Madison avs., 28th and 31st sts., and willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodation, will address Manton, Box No. 111 Times Office; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A second or third floor to rent, entire or in suites, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH ST.,
One block from the Windsor Hotel, near three lines of cars. A furnished room for gentleman, without board; all modern improvements; family strictly private; references.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

FIFTH AV., MADISON SQUARE—AN ELEgant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife, comprising parlor, dining, bed, and small dressing room; second story front; with private table or without. No. 206 5th av.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOME, ALCOVE ROOM, and one nice hall room, with closets and every convenience; superior table and best attention, at reasonable prices; pleasant house and location; No. 156 Broadway; 6th and 7th av. cars. West 45th st., near Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, very handsome, sunny rooms, second floor, front, in private brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st., also, single room. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A PRIvate family will rent, with or without board, to adults, one or two suites of rooms elegantly furnished, with private bath; terms reasonable; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 189 Times Office.

NO. 50 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place, to let with first-class board, to family or party of gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; location unobjectionable.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, to those single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family; locality superb, being close to Union square. Apply at No. 213 East 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS SUITE OF APARTments, furnished or unfurnished, comprising parlor, bed-room, and bath-room; also one low-priced suite on the handsome apartment-house, No. 222 5th av., near 26th st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Two large square rooms, newly furnished; also, two small rooms, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 32D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A Board in a private family; large and small room to communicating; also, a fourth story south room, suitable for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Reference required.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.,
between 6th av. and Broadway.—A family having recently taken the house will rent some very desirable rooms, with board.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.
Permanent parties will find large handsome rooms, in first-class house, with good board, at moderate terms; highest references given. No. 43 West 15th st.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Three desirable rooms on second floor; also, elegant suite of parlors, with private table only, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished; house, table, and appointments first class; only a few boarders received; highest references. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LARGE FRONT room, furnished; second floor; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor; en suite or single; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites and single rooms; superior board; house thoroughly first class; references exchanged. Hall-room, No. 46 West 51st st.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR—FOUR LIGHT rooms; private table if desired; also handsomely furnished rooms without board. Apply to E. A. Dalley, No. 588 6th av.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR, with bedroom and bath-room adjoining, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Inquire at private house No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., EAST, NO. 10, NEAR 6th av.—Desirable third-floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms and agreeable parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; reference exchanged.

$25—THIRD FLOOR, SUNNY FRONT.—Parlor and hall room at $30; a parlor on first and second floors, sunny front room on top floor, two gentlemen, at $16; references. No. 39 West 33d st.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOMS for families and gentlemen; private table, if desired; no objection to children; house kept by a Southern lady; best references. Mrs. SADLER, late of 14th st.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; house location first class; references exchanged.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let with first-class private table, at reduced prices; house and location unsurpassed in every respect. No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT house; reception and adjoining room suitable for physician's office, or would let to a gentleman without board; references.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSETS AND water, also a hall room, to let, with board; house heated. Address No. 219 West 15th st., near 7th av.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board, for families and single gentlemen, at moderate rates.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, fourth floor, front, with board, fire, &c., for two, $30, or without board to gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. BEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.
Two entire floors of six rooms; also two rooms on first floor; breakfast if desired.

NO. 29 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Suites of rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties. Superior location; privilege of the Park.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, can find a pleasant home and good board in private family. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR HANDsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife, with board.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let with board. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor in private house, No. 231 East 11th st., near 2d av.

GROVE HOUSE, NO. 176 BLEECKER ST., NEAR Broadway.—First-class rooms with excellent board, $6 to $10 per week; $1 50 to $2 per day.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with or without private table; references.

FORTY-FIRST ST., NO. 149 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references unexceptionable.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or with out private table; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.
A pleasant suite of rooms to let, with board; also, one room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

A SOUTH BED-ROOM, WELL-FURNISHED, TO let by the month, without board, to a gentleman. No. 41 West 11th st.

NO. 206 WEST 40TH ST.—TWO WELL FURnished rooms to rent, without board, to a party of three gentlemen; bath, closets, &c.; $18 per week.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A PLEASANT HALLroom to rent, with or without board, to a gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.—Good front rooms, $1 to $3 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—NICELY FURNIS

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE POLITICAL HOMICIDE.

THIRD DAY OF THE M'KENNA INQUEST—CORONER WOLTMAN AGAIN REBUKED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE—EVIDENCE OF STEPHEN O'BRIEN.

The Tammany Coroner, Henry Woltman, assisted by "Honest John" Kelly, resumed the inquest yesterday in the case of John McKenna, murdered election day, as is charged, by the other Tammany Coroner, Richard Croker, and his companions, George and Henry Hickey and John Sheridan. Although "Honest John" Kelly said on the previous day that he attended the inquest simply as a witness, during the day he was wholly occupied in writing questions on slips of paper and handing them to Ex-Rebel Fellows, the counsel for Croker and his companions.

The utter indifference displayed by Coroner Woltman to all formalities of law was strikingly manifested at the opening of the inquest. One of the accused, John Sheridan, did not put in an appearance for three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time. During his absence Ex-Rebel Fellows, addressing Woltman, called his attention to the fact of Sheridan's absence, and suggested that on the arrival of that person he should receive a rebuke for his tardiness from the Coroner. Woltman said that he had intended to do so.

District Attorney Russell, who had been a disgusted witness of this proceeding, rose and said: If the course which I suggested on Monday had been pursued, there would be no necessity for the Coroner to administer a rebuke to the accused murderer for his indifference to the mandate of the court. I am sorry to say that the course in which this case has been conducted is a scandal on the administration of public justice. If these men had been committed, as has been done in every case in my recollection, they would be in the custody of the proper officers, and would be compelled to be present. I do not desire to criticise the conduct of any official, but my regard for my duty compels me to make this plain statement."

Ex-Rebel Fellows said that his clients were not prisoners charged with crime, but simply witnesses, the same as any examined.

District Attorney Russell said that McKenna, in his ante-mortem statement to several persons, said "Croker shot me." Is information the Police so, and those facts were detailed under oath. If they were not prisoners but witnesses, why were they not removed from the examination room, like the other witnesses? He felt but little interest in the present investigation, considering it to be wholly an *ex parte* one.

At this moment Sheridan entered the room, and the inquest was resumed.

Stephen O'Brien, brother of Ex-Senator O'Brien, was the first witness placed on the stand, and told his story of the affair as already published in THE TIMES. He said he saw Croker and Parker brother and clinch; how they were separated; heard a pistol shot; saw McKenna fall, and saw a pistol in Croker's hand, Croker having had his hand in his pocket a moment before. In his opinion, Croker passed the pistol to George Hickey. George Hickey brandished a pistol, and said, "Get out of here, you — of —." He went to left McKenna up, when Henry Hickey fired three shots at him. Sheridan and the two Hickeys fired pistols after McKenna fell. It was a short pistol Croker had. When the Hickeys were firing at McKenna witness did try to pick up a stone to defend himself. Neither himself nor his brother ever carried a pistol, and had not one that day.

Charles Kessler, a druggist, of No. 623 Second avenue, testified that McKenna was taken into his store and seated in a chair. The Police Captain asked him who shot him, and he answered. Did not know what was the answer. Thought it was "Dick Croker." Thought McKenna spoke distinctly, and that he would have heard the answer had he been near enough to McKenna.

Edward Downey, of No. 349 East Thirty-sixth street, door-keeper in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, heard the altercation. Saw Croker strike O'Brien. Heard a pistol shot. Saw McKenna fall. Croker was about five yards from him when he fell. Thought Croker had a pistol in his hand, but would not be positive. Helped to carry McKenna into the drug store, and heard him tell Sergt. Randall that it was Dick Croker who shot him.

Ellen Cassidy, of No. 612 Second avenue, and Kate Heffernan, of No. 309 East Thirty-fourth street, were next examined, but gave no material evidence save that Kate Heffernan saw Hickey fire two shots.

Dr. Louis Schultz, of No. 237 East Thirty-fourth street, testified that a boy came to his office and said there was a wounded man in the drug-store. Went there and found McKenna seated in a chair; saw that the wound was mortal, and ordered McKenna's instant removal to Bellevue Hospital. Sergeant Randall came in, and witness heard him ask McKenna, "Johnny, who shot you?" McKenna answered, "Dick Croker." McKenna was weak and pale, but was conscious and spoke distinctly.

Andrew O'Keefe, of No. 326 East Thirty-fifth street, saw the fight between Croker and O'Brien; did not see any weapon in Croker's hand. When McKenna came forward a man with a silver-plated revolver fired a shot and McKenna fell. Witness then ran away. Could not identify the man who fired the shot.

The inquest was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

JOHN KELLY AFTER THE JUDGES.

The former cry of Tammany politicians to candidates for office, "See Bill Tweed," has been succeeded by another—"See John Kelly." This fact was illustrated last week, when Mr. Kelly, after attending the inquest on the body of the man whom one of his armed political followers murdered, called, it is said, upon the Judges of the Marine Court and demanded the removal of Mr. Davidson, one of its clerks, and of others who were inimical to Tammany. The Judges, recognizing him as the ruler of the victorious Democracy—and apparently appreciating the fact that their tenure of office might be made subject to his will—obeyed the order by passing a resolution providing for the decapitation of the men whom he had doomed to the ax. One member of the Bench, however, voted in the negative. It is further said that the same Judges, in response to instructions from Mr. Kelly, have decided to transfer all the business hitherto transacted by the Marshals of he court to Sheriff Conner. The Marshals, however, will probably contest the legality of the order.

A REVENUE FRAUD DETECTED.

Mr. Charles N. Brackett, a special agent of the Treasury Department, appeared before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday, and made complaint against W. J. Pollock, of the firm of A. J. Pollock & Co., No. 103 Broadway, and Ransom & William Valkenburg, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. In the affidavit made by the complainant it is alleged that on the 4th inst. twenty cases of worsted goods, of the value of £2,746 9s., were received from England per steamer Oceanic, and were entered at the Custom-house as silk noils in the name of Alexander Reynolds. A permit was entered and the cases were delivered on the permit to W. J. Pollock & Co. Four cases containing silk noils were substituted for four cases of the worsted goods, and were marked and numbered to correspond. These four cases were then delivered at the Appraiser's office, and, after the appraisement, the marks and numbers on the twenty cases were erased, and other marks and numbers substituted. They were then delivered to Messrs. Townsend & Montant, in the name of Jackson Lambert. When it is understood that silk noils pay no duty at all, it will be readily seen that by this operation sixteen cases of woolen goods were passed free. The Van Valkenburgs were arrested yesterday and held to bail by Commissioner Betts in the sum of $5,000 each. Up to a late hour last night Pollock had not been arrested.

BY FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Philip Midas, a grocer lately doing business at Sheffield street and Fulton avenue, East New-York, was yesterday arrested by Officer Neary, of the Yorkville Police Court squad, on a charge of obtaining goods by false representations. Their complainant, Mr. Judson G. Worth, tea merchant, of No. 183 Duane street, alleges that some time ago Midas called at his place of business, and by representing that he owned a house and lot worth $2,500, and that his mother was to send him $1,500 from Germany, and also that his customers were owing him $2,000, induced Mr. Worth to sell him upon credit merchandise of the value of $2,600. Mr. Worth has since learned that these representations were false. There is still remaining due him from Midas the sum of $900. The accused was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail to appear for examination. He denies the charge of false pretenses, and through his counsel, Mr. Nathan Nesbit, said business reverses had forced him into bankruptcy. His brother, one of the Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities, became his bondsman.

POLICE DELINQUENCIES.

President Matsell presided at the Police trials yesterday, and heard evidence in thirty-seven complaints against delinquent members of the Police Department. Patrolman Matthew Guinan, of the Second Precinct, was charged with having refused to assist Patrolman William Golden in taking to the station-house a drunken woman, who was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Beekman and Front streets. It was shown that the refusal of Guinan to assist Golden arose from a dispute between the officers as to who should take charge of the woman, and that Guinan was clearly wrong. Patrolman Jeremiah Hyde, Twenty-second Precinct, was charged with having left his post at 8:50 P. M. on the night of the 3d inst. four hours before his tour of patrol duty expired, and went to bed in the station-house while under the influence of liquor. Hyde claimed that he was sick, but the evidence showed that he had been drinking. Patrolman Theodore F. Nauditt, Thirty-first Precinct, was found lying helplessly drunk in Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., and was arrested by Patrolman Carolan, of the Twentieth Precinct, and locked up at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. When the case was called yesterday Nauditt did not appear, and in his absence the testimony of Sergt. Blake and Officer Carolan was taken. Patrolman Francis Seaver, Eighteenth Precinct, was found asleep in one of the polling-places on Second avenue by Roundsman Delaney at 1 P. M. on election day. The roundsman roused him and took him to the station-house, where Sergt. Westerman examined him, and, finding that he was sober, sent him back to his post. At 3 o'clock he was found so fast asleep in the same polling-place that the roundsman had to club his feet and rub his ears before he could rouse him. The officer did not deny the charge, but put in as his defense that he was tired from previous duty. All the cases were referred to the board for decision.

IMPORTANT POLICE CHANGES.

SESSION OF THE POLICE BOARD—ALL THE POLICE CAPTAINS TRANSFERRED.

A most important session of the Board of Police Commissioners was held at Police Headquarters at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, President Matsell in the chair. The board had been in special session from midday, and when the formal meeting had been convened Commissioner Voorhis offered the following resolution, which completely reorganizes the department, as far as the Police Captains are concerned.

Mr. Voorhis said: I offer the following resolution, in pursuance of the requirements of the resolution of the Board of Police, adopted Oct. 30, and which reads as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline to consider and report at an early day what transfers and changes among the officers and employes of the Police Department are required and may with propriety be made with a view solely of increasing the efficiency of the department, promoting the welfare and insuring the protection of the citizens, and securing a more thorough enforcement of the laws.

The Committee on Rules and Discipline would respectfully recommend as one of the means of securing greater efficiency the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following-named Captains be and hereby are assigned to duty in the respective precincts hereinafter named as set opposite their names.

Capt. Thomas Cherry, to First Precinct.
Capt. James M. Leary, to Second Precinct.
Capt. John H. McCullough, to Third Precinct.
Capt. Alexander S. Williams, to Fourth Precinct.
Capt. Charles W. Caffrey, to Fifth Precinct.
Capt. William B. Lowery, to Sixth Precinct.
Capt. R. S. Garland, to Seventh Precinct.
Capt. Charles McDonnell, to Eighth Precinct.
Capt. Thomas J. Kennedy, to Ninth Precinct.
Capt. Charles Ulman, to Tenth Precinct.
Capt. Thomas Killilea, to Eleventh Precinct.
Capt. Henry Burden, to Twelfth Precinct.
Capt. William H. Clinchy, to Thirteenth Precinct.
Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, to Fourteenth Precinct.
Capt. William A. Van Duzen, to Fifteenth Precinct.
Capt. Edward Tynan, to Sixteenth Precinct.
Capt. Jacob Siebert, to Seventeenth Precinct.
Capt. John Gunner to Eighteenth Precinct.
Capt. John J. Mount to Nineteenth Precinct.
Capt. George Washburne to Twentieth Precinct.
Capt. John McElwaine to Twenty-first Precinct.
Capt. John L. Ward to Twenty-second Precinct.
Capt. John M. Robbins to Twenty-third Precinct.
Capt. Thomas Byrnes to Twenty-fifth Precinct.
Capt. Jeremiah Petty to Twenty-sixth Precinct.
Capt. Gilbert Sanders to Twenty-seventh Precinct.
Capt. Michael J. Murphy to Twenty-eighth Precinct.
Capt. Henry V. Steers to Twenty-ninth Precinct.
Capt. Edward W. Ish to Thirtieth Precinct.
Capt. John J. Williamson to Thirty-first Precinct.
Capt. Thaddeus C. Davis to Thirty-second Precinct.
Capt. Henry Hedden to Thirty-third Precinct.
Capt. Theron R. Bennett to Thirty-fourth Precinct.

Mr. Voorhis then said: In presenting this resolution for the approval of the board, I will say that in framing it the Committee on Rules and Discipline have been guided solely by the reasons set forth in the resolution. They have found that the fact of a Police Captain forming intimate and friendly relations with the citizens of the precinct over which he holds command, in many cases unfits him for the proper performance of his duty. In making these changes the committee did not intend to cast discredit on the character of any officer. But they had seen the existence of infamous and disreputable houses in precincts, and although they had desired Captains to do their duty, no effort had been made to remove the evils complained of. The Commissioners were now determined to enforce the law. The present change was made with that intention. If the Captains did not do their duty, while they were Captains, the Commissioners were prepared to go further, and convince the public that they were not afraid of taking any step to forward the public interest. Mr. Voorhis then formally moved the resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the full board.

The only Police Captain not transferred by this resolution is Capt. James Irving, of the Detective Squad.

Superintendent Walling will formally notify the Captains of their transfers to-day.

THE OFFICIAL COUNTING OF THE MUNICIPAL VOTE.

The Board of Canvassers for the County assembled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Supreme Court-room, Supervisor Flannagan in the chair, and commenced with the Fourth Assembly District. The canvass had not proceeded far when Supervisor Monheimer addressed the chair, stating that he had been requested by Mr. Counselor Wolf to obtain information as to counting the vote for Assistant Aldermen. He understood that Assistant Aldermanic tickets were run in quite a number of wards, and were canvassed by the inspectors of election, but would not be included in the returns, the Police not having provided ballot-boxes for the votes. Supervisor Flannagan said he could take no action in the matter, but would allow a hearing of counsel at noon on Friday next.

Mr. John Gillen presented an affidavit to the effect that he had voted for himself as Controller, in place of Andrew H. Green, at present illegally in possession of the office. Accompanying this was a certificate from John H. Barrett, Poll Clerk of Election District No. 17, Seventeenth Assembly District, declaring that two votes had been cast for John Gillen for Controller. Referred to Committee on Protests. M. Gillen desired the board to canvass the vote and declare him elected to the office, as having received all the votes cast. Later in the day a protest was received from Judge Horan, in which he stated that the returns of Assembly Districts One, Two, Three, and Five were not a correct exhibit of the vote of those districts. He was prepared to show that the Congressional election at least was controlled by intimidation and bribery. Illegal voting and fraudulent canvassing had also prevailed. He did not ask that the board should take testimony in the case, but he would reserve the case for future investigation, for the purpose of preserving the public interests and protecting his own rights. The Fourth Assembly District canvass gave the following exhibit: For Governor—Dix, 989; Tilden, 5,148; Clark, 2. For Mayor—Wales, 812; Wickham, 4,641; Ottendorfer, 552. For Register—Jones, 1,933; Hayes, 3,930. For Member of Assembly—Abbott, 830; Reilly, 4,631.

The result in the Fifth District, which was canvassed the evening previous, was as follows: For Governor—Dix, 2,144; Tilden, 3,720; Clark, 18. For Mayor—Wales, 1,855; Wickham, 2,812; Ottendorfer, 896. For Register—Jones, 3,319; Hayes, 2,463. For Member of Assembly—Leake, 1,829; Bennett, 2,762; Robinson, 1,021.

Seventh Assembly District: For Governor—Dix, 2,529; Tilden, 2,279; Clark, 5. For Mayor—Wales, 2,227; Wickham, 1,910; Ottendorfer, 499. For Register—Jones, 3,390; Hayes, 1,360. For Member of Assembly—Seward, 2,500; Lane, 2,156.

Eighth Assembly District: For Governor—Dix, 2,421; Tilden, 4,596; Clark, 3. For Mayor—Wales, 1,366; Wickham, 2,934; Ottendorfer, 2,738. For Register—Jones, 4,316; Hayes, 2,025.

Ninth Assembly District: For Governor—Dix, 3,393; Tilden, 3,300; Clark, 18. For Mayor—Wales, 3,088; Wickham, 2,946; Ottendorfer, 638. For Register—Jones, 4,228; Hayes, 2,900.

Fourteenth Assembly District: For Governor—Dix, 1,059; Tilden, 3,079. For Mayor—Wales, 819; Wickham, 2,247; Ottendorfer, 1,401. For Register—Jones, 2,288; Hayes, 1,822.

At the completion of the canvass of the Fourteenth Assembly District the board adjourned to meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN MID-OCEAN.

Capt. Spencer, of the ship Neptune, of the Black Ball Line, called at the Third Brooklyn Police Precinct yesterday afternoon and informed Capt. Ferry that his boatswain, a colored man named Stephen A. Smith, was lying in a very critical condition on board the Neptune at Pier No. 21. On the 17th of October Capt. Spencer had shipped at Liverpool a crew of twenty-four men, composed half of white and half of colored sailors. Stephen Smith was appointed boatswain. The appointment created a great deal of discontent among the white members of the crew, which was evinced in various ways. On the night of the 30th October, while Smith was asleep in his berth, he was brutally assaulted by the white sailors, his assailants beating him on the head with an axe. The boatswain was rendered unconscious by the beating, and has been since in a critical condition. Capt. Ferry, after hearing the above facts, took a squad of men to the ship and arrested the entire crew. Smith was removed to the Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance. The sailors will be taken before Justice Delmar this morning.

DECLINES TO PART WITH HIS WATCH.

On Tuesday night George Guthrie, of No. 87 Columbia street, was passing through Second street. When near the corner of First avenue, his watch and chain were seized by a thief, who ran quickly off with them. Mr. Guthrie, however, gave chase, and succeeded in overhauling the rascal after a chase of a few blocks. Officer Grath, of the Eleventh Precinct, coming on the scene, arrested the thief, who gave his name as John Finley. At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Wandell held him in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

SUIT AGAINST A DEFAULTING GOVERNOR'S BONDSMAN.

A suit brought by the United States against William Gibson, as bondsman of Caleb Lyon, for the recovery of $50,000, has been pending in the United States District Court for some time. Mr. Lyon was appointed Governor of the Territory of Idaho by Mr. Lincoln in 1864. When his term of office expired he returned to Washington City with $46,000 of Government funds in his possession. This money he alleged was lost on the road between New-York and Washington, and as he failed to make it good, the Government instituted proceedings against his surety. A motion was made yesterday before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, by Col. Ethan Allen, the counsel for the defendant, asking for a postponement of the case until the next term of the court, in the hope that some relief might be granted to Mr. Lyon by Congress during the coming session. The motion was denied.

LABOR TOPICS.

THE STRIKE OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN—WHAT THE AGENTS OF THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES SAY.

The situation of the impending strike among the 'longshoremen developed nothing essentially new yesterday, and it is not likely that there will be any material change in the condition of affairs until after Monday next, when it will be definitely ascertained whether the steam-ship companies will adhere to the agreement into which they have entered, to reduce the wages of the 'longshoremen twenty per cent. or not. The agents of the various lines feel confident that in the large number of people who are out of employment at the present time a sufficient number of able-bodied men can be found to fill the places of the strikers, who will gladly accept employment at the reduced rates. The majority of the steam-ship companies state that they can see no good reason why one interest connected with the transportation business should be entirely exempt from the general depression of business, and that each branch should bear its due proportion in the general reduction. It is claimed by the latter that the rate of wages hitherto paid for unskilled labor has been out of proportion to that paid in other departments of the shipping business, having been unduly stimulated during a more successful period. During the past season, it is alleged, the cost of loading and unloading a steamer not unfrequently amounted to one-third of the gross receipts for transportation of the freight. The general assertion is that these expenses are more than in any other branch have rendered it necessary to reduce the number of trips, by taking off all extra steamers. Mr. John G. Dale, the agent of the Inman Line, stated that he should certainly abide by the agreement entered into, and he did so, not for the purpose of taking advantage of the present dull season to make an additional profit for his company by the reduction of the salaries of its employes, but because he felt that the interests of the line required it. The 'longshoremen, he said, were making as much money as the clerical employes for labor which cost no mental effort, and was attended with but little responsibility. In any other branch of business, he said, a dull season was always attended with one or less retrenchment, and he saw no reason for making an exception in this instance. Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Henderson Brothers, agents for the Anchor Line, stated that his firm would act in unison with the other steam-ship lines in making a reduction in the wages of its unskilled employes. There was very little night work for them to do, he said, excepting perhaps on occasional instance during the Winter season, when a vessel arrived overdue, it might become necessary to transfer her cargo more rapidly than usual. The season had been a hard one for steam-ship companies, he pursued, and retrenchment would be practiced alike in all quarters in order that as little loss might be sustained as possible. The agents of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company have not yet entered the combination. One of the employes stated yesterday that he looked upon the movement as a judicious step, but said his firm preferred to await further developments. Should the action of the combined companies be attended with success, they would then give it their consideration. The fact was patent to every one, he said, that the season had been unusually dull to shippers, and that the passenger traffic on which the steam-ship companies principally relied, had been insignificant. "Times were better on the other side," and the people there could not be induced to emigrate, while the balance would be in their favor by remaining at home. This opinion seemed to be general among all the lines, and as the season is likely to be dull, there is little doubt that the 'longshoremen will eventually be obliged to accept the terms offered by the steam-ship companies. The members of the 'Longshoremen's Union held a meeting with closed doors at St. James' School, corner of James street and New Bowery, last evening, when the impending crisis was discussed in all its bearings, and an effort will be made to raise money for the purpose of continuing the strike, if once commenced, until the old rates are resumed by the steam-ship companies. No public action will be taken by them, however, until they are officially notified by the stevedores that the proposed reduction will be enforced.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A HOMICIDE

On the 12th of October last, Jacob Hartner, of No. 235 Hudson street, entered the store of Henry & Conrad Weitzel, on Broome street. They had some words together which resulted in Hartner's being thrown out on the street. He fell against the curb-stone, and was picked up by Officer Masterson insensible. At the station-house the doctor pronounced him suffering from concussion of the brain and inebriety. The two Weitzels were arrested. Hartner was unable to appear in court until yesterday owing to his injuries. He charged the prisoners before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, with kicking and beating him. A complaint for assault and battery was taken against the prisoners, and they were held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

A PAIR OF THIEVES FRUSTRATED.

A torch-light procession was passing up Tenth avenue on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock. Among the spectators on the sidewalk was Sergt. James, of the Essex Market Police Court, who stood close to the door of the drug store, No. 449 Tenth avenue. The clerk was outside, enjoying a look at the passing procession. Sergt. James noticed two men suddenly enter the store and make toward the money-drawer. He immediately ran in after them and arrested them. In the possession of both the fellows were found picklocks, nippers, and other burglar's tools. They gave their names as Albert Greene and John Mannix, and were held in $1,000 bail each, by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of carrying burglars' implements.

A WILL CONTESTED BY A HUSBAND.

The case of the contested will of Mrs. Julia Smith came up before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The testatrix left all her property, consisting of the lease of the house and premises No. 261 First avenue, the stock and fixtures in the store, the furniture in the house, and the money she had in bank, to her niece, Mary Theresa Brady, whom she had brought up from childhood. The will is contested by the husband, Joseph Smith, from whom, according to the testimony, the testatrix had obtained a decree of separation, and to whom she left $1 and her forgiveness. The subscribing witnesses were examined yesterday, and the case was then adjourned until the 18th instant.

THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

The lawyers practicing at the Yorkville Police Court complain that by a recent rearrangement of the furniture of the court, instituted by Sergt. Phillips, they are deprived of seats at the lawyer's table. There is now room but for two at a time at this table, and these two seats are monopolized by a fat, burly counselor, to the total exclusion of his leaner brethren. The table was never in much request as a desk to write upon, but was very convenient for matching pennies. These reservoirs of legal wisdom have now no opportunity to play this noble game during the sessions of the court.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Although no formal caucus of the Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen has been held, it is said that they have decided to elect Mr. Samuel Lewis as their President; and he will, therefore, have a seat in the Board of Apportionment as the successor of Mr. Vance. Mr. Francis J. Twomey, the present Deputy Clerk, is to be elected chief Clerk. He has been prominently connected with the Common Council since 1853, serving successively under D. T. Valentine, Joseph Shannon, John Hardy, and the present Republican Clerk, Gen. J. C. Pinckney. Mr. Twomey is thoroughly familiar with Municipal laws and ordinances—hence his retention.

THE FOURTH WARD CHILD MURDER.

Michael Curran, the boy of eleven years, residing at No. 14 Roosevelt street, who fired a loaded pistol at a play-mate named Joseph Hennessy in the hall-way of No. 18 on the 23d of October, shooting him dead, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and discharged by District Attorney Nolan, the Grand Jury having dismissed the bill against him on the ground that the shooting was accidental. The youthful expert in pistol practice having been severely reprimanded by Judge Sutherland, turned to his mother, who is stone blind, saying, "Come on, old 'oman," and led the old lady out of court.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Charles D. Hagan, a bankrupt, some of the claims filed against the estate were in behalf of minors, and were verified by their mother, Margaret V. Hagan. The assignee alleged that the verification was insufficient, and the question was referred to Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, by the Register, Mr. I. T. Williams. The Judge decided that the mother, as trustee for the children, was the claimant against the bankrupt's estate, and that as such her verification was sufficient.

A COMMISSIONAIRE ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

Ludwig Dalk, who appeared in court dressed as a commissionaire, was yesterday held in $300 bail by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a hand-cart from his employers. Mr. Louis Van Hofen appeared for the company employing the commissionaire, and stated that they supply the clothing and hand-cart to all their employes. The prisoner went to Hoboken and operated as commissionaire on his own account, and did not turn in any of his receipts to the company.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 12, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

SPAIN.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON THE CARLIST POSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 12—5 A. M.—A despatch to the *Standard* says the Republicans lost 200 men in the attack on Mount San Marco on the 10th. The fight lasted four hours. On Wednesday morning the republican army advanced in three corps; the right, under Gen. Loma, turned the position of the Carlists at Oyarzum; the left, under Gen. Portilla, drove them from the mountains, near the sea, turning their formidable trenches. The centre, under Gen. Blanco, suffered severely from the heavy fire it met. Toward 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Carlists abandoned all their positions, and retired into Navarre.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the garrison of Irun, in their sortie, burned houses and farm buildings belonging to the Carlists, or which afforded them shelter. The havoc thus created was immense. All the country around was in flames.

The *News* correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that the story that Don Carlos was at Hendaye originated in an alleged telegram from the Spanish Consul at Bayonne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. KENEALY AND THE BAR—REPORTED DUEL.

LONDON, Nov. 12—5 A. M.—Dr. Kenealy, in a letter excusing his non-attendance at a meeting of the Bar, announced that he has been disbarred by the Benchers of Gray's Inn.

It is announced that two Irish members of Parliament have fought a duel, in whidh one was severely wounded.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

TURKISH TROOPS ORDERED TO SERVIAN AND MONTENEGRIN FRONTIERS.

LONDON, Nov. 12—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Telegraph* from Vienna announces that diplomatic information has been received from Constantinople to the effect that orders have been issued by the Porte to concentrate Turkish troops near the Servian and Montenegrin frontiers, and that the Governors of Janina and Privsend, in Albania, have been ordered to organize the Mahommedan inhabitants of the Province.

THE ARREST OF VON ARNIM'S SECRETARY

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The *Commercial's* St. Louis correspondent telegraphs as follows to that paper to-night:

The *Globe* to-morrow will contain the following card:

To the Editor of the Globe:

In view of the somewhat prominent mention of my name in connection with the reported arrest of Von Arnim's Under Secretary in this city and his voluntary return to Germany, will you permit me to say that the information in regard to that affair was not received from me; that I declined to answer questions of reporters and correspondents, and only admitted to Stanley Hartley, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who first unearthed the facts, that I had been employed by the German authorities to discover the hiding place of a person very much wanted across the water, but for whom no extradition papers had been issued, that I had found this person, and had succeeded in inducing his voluntary return. It would be so manifestly improper for me to make public the names and circumstances communicated in professional confidence, that no apology for my reticence is necessary. I only wish to state that the person alluded to was not illegally arrested, was not under duress at all, but that his migration was purely voluntary. This the public has a right to know, and of this it can rest assured.

There seems to be a dispute between Mr. Hardy and other correspondents as to the name of the illustrious emigrant, and it is no more than just to him to state that the other correspondents are in error. I am impelled to the publication of this card by the importunities of correspondents and reporters who want to know about the case, and to whom I wish now to state that I have no further information to impart. (Signed,) T. E. LONERGAN.

THE SCHILLING INQUEST AND VERDICT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Further testimony was taken in the inquest on the remains of Hermann Schilling to-day. An important feature of it was the discovery of a key in the ashes in the furnace where his body was burned. The key is identified as the one used that night by Schilling to lock the inside gate. This will help materially in identifying the remains as his. The second confession of young Egner was read to him to-day, and he swears to its truth. The others do not confess. The verdict is: "That Andreas Egner and George Rufer killed deceased, and Fred Egner was accessory." Egner's second confession was obtained after much persuasion and promises that it would be better for him to tell the whole truth. The parties who obtained it were not detectives nor officers of the law.

LATER.

George Rufer has made a confession to-night to the Coroner. It required three hours to get the whole matter from him. His story is that he was drunk, that he had been that day discharged, and that Andreas Egner told him he would not have to work so hard if he would help kill Schilling. He was so drunk he barely knew who he was about. He then details the murder much as young Egner did, only he charges all active participation in the deed on young Egner and his father, and says he only kept watch and kept the dogs quiet. The indignation is so great among the Germans that a double watch is kept about the jail to prevent lynching.

THE IOWA DIVISION OF A RAILROAD ABANDONED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company has, it is stated, abandoned the Iowa Division of its road, and moved all the rolling stock thereon into Illinois. The managers state this has been done because the Iowa Division did not pay, but this is contradicted in some quarters. It is also rumored that the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Road has been divided and that that portion running east from Peoria will hereafter be controlled by the Illinois Central Company, and that between Warsaw and Peoria by the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Vice President Henry Wilson left the City last evening for his home in Massachusetts.

Dr. J. G. Holland lectured last evening at the Sixth Street Baptist Church on "Social Undertow."

The Gas Commission will meet on the 16th inst., to open proposals for lighting the City for four months.

Prof. Sheppard, of Chicago, will deliver a lecture on "The Tongue," at Association Hall, to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix and Mr. W. S. Andrews arrived yesterday in the steam-ship Russia from Liverpool.

Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, and Alderman Morris had an interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

Oliver Charlick is lying ill at his residence on Long Island, and his physicians report his condition as very precarious.

Dr. A. J. Ebell will lecture at Cooper Institute this evening on "Comparative and Human Anatomy and Physiology."

The funeral of Mrs. Lewis May will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 388 Fifth avenue, this morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

Michael Foley, charged with altering ballots while an inspector of election, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and acquitted.

Prof. P. W. Bedford will deliver a conversational lecture this evening at the College Rooms, University place, on "Pharmacy of the Alkaloids."

A concert will be given this evening by the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the church building on Madison avenue at Forty-second street.

Miss H. G. Brittan will present tableaux of scenes in India this evening at Republican Hall, on Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

Prof. William Griffis will deliver a lecture this evening at the Collegiate Reformed Chapel, Fifty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, on "The Japan of to-day."

The runaway accident on Fifth avenue, on Tuesday, was not so severe as reported, the ladies supposed to be seriously injured having already nearly recovered.

The costume reading to have been given by Miss Laura S. Webb last evening at the Union League Club Theatre was postponed on account of the illness of Miss Webb.

Mr. T. N. Hubbard, who met with an accident, several weeks ago, by falling down the stairs of the Produce Exchange, has quite recovered, and appeared upon 'Change yesterday.

Gen. Shaler left for Chicago yesterday, whither he goes to enter upon his duties as Consulting Engineer in connection with the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city. His salary is at the rate of $10,000 per annum.

James Coyle, aged sixteen, of No. 518 West Forty-fourth street, was yesterday committed by Justice Otterbourg, in default of $1,000 bail, for pointing a pistol at and threatening to shoot Henry Gleistein, of No. 462 West Fifty-second street.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton addressed the Young Men's Woman's Suffrage League at Plimpton Hall last evening. Her address was followed by a free discussion of the subject. The music of the evening was by Mrs. Jennie J. Young, of Brooklyn.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Peter Van Twistren was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, he having shot John Crowe in a barroom quarrel. Judge Barrett imposed a sentence of two years at hard labor in State Prison.

The Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon to consider the estimates for 1873, and make such recommendations as they may deem expedient. There will undoubtedly be considerable dissatisfaction in some of the departments on account of curtailment of their estimated expenses.

The quarterly report of Gen. C. K. Graham, Engineer in Chief of the Dock Department, has been presented, showing operations up to Sept. 31. Considerable progress on the bulkheads and piers is shown, together with favorable leases to the Pacific Mail Company, Erie Railway, and others. Receipts for the quarter, $147,414; disbursements, $566,823.

George, better known as "Rat" Reilly and Robert Murray, otherwise "Bobby the Welshman," indicted for complicity in the robbery of money and other valuables amounting to $120,000 from the apartments of Luther Bryant, the old coin dealer, at No. 7 Forsyth street, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

An international pigeon match is likely to be arranged between William Taunton, of England and A. H. Bogardus, of Chicago. The match will be for $5,000 and the championship of the world. Both men are the champions of their respective nationalities. Bogardus has accepted the challenge of Thornton, and the shooting match will probably come off in this country.

At the annual election for officers of the Nassau Boat Club, held on Monday evening, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Charles Roome; Vice President, Daniel Appleton; Treasurer, Isaac F. Ludlam; Secretary, Walter Wilson; Captain, George S. Floyd-Jones; Coxswain, J. B. Reynolds; Trustees, Charles Myers, Frank G. Brown, John H. Abeel, Jr., and Chas. G. Gunther.

The annual election of Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Thurlow Weed, Henry Hart, William Remsen, Maltby G. Lane, Robert G. Remsen, Charless Millar, W. H. Falconer, Robert J. Randolph, Jonathan W. Allen, Samuel Hall, Augustus McKenna, Stephen Putnam, and Wm. J. Davidson. The following Inspectors were elected: Richard H. Lane, Michael Emanuel, Wm. W. Falconer.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new time-table will go into effect on the Pennsylvania Road on the 15th inst.

Of twenty-three deaths in Paterson so far this month ten are from diphtheria.

The Board of Trade, of Paterson, discussed the financial problem at their meeting Tuesday night.

Rev. F. B. Osborne was installed as Pastor of the West Hoboken Baptist Church, Tuesday evening.

The Anchor Steam-ship Company propose to locate their wharves near the foot of Third street, Hoboken, where the Stevens Battery now lies.

AN IMPORTANT FAILURE.

The firm of Ross & Smith, wholesale dealers in bagging at No. 31 Front street, suspended yesterday, and assigned their business to their creditors. The financial difficulties of the firm result partly from the general cessation of business and partly from a peculiar depression in the bagging interest. Since July there has been a falling-off of twenty-five per cent. in the price of bagging, which is now quoted at ten cents, and, even with great sacrifices, the firm has not been able to realize sufficiently on its stock to meet its maturing obligations. The firm has usually done a large business, and principally with the South. But manufacturers are now making so little profit that it has been found advisable to send the jute butts directly South, to be manufactured where it is consumed, and such is the position of affairs that the firm feel sure that the whole bagging business of the City is in a critical condition. The creditors of Ross & Smith have as yet made no statement, and the firm is consequently unable to say whether or not it will resume. Its liabilities amount to $125,000.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR SUIT.

In the suit of the United States against the Belfast Flax Spinning Company, of Ireland, for the recovery of $50,000 for the alleged under-valuation of goods at the Custom-house in this City, a motion was made before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, by their counsel for a commission to examine witnesses in Belf

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Chesap. & O. 1st, Up. co.. 50¾	1200 Lake Shore R.... 81⅝
500 Western Union... 79½	1500 do........ 81⅝
1800 do........ 79⅝	800 do.......b3. 81⅝
200 do........6 79⅝	600 do.......s3. 81⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 102⅛	400 do........ 81⅝
100 Rock Island....s3. 98¾	800 do........c. 81⅝
300 Tol. & Wab....s3. 31¼	800 Union Pacific R.. 35⅞
1000 do........ 31⅛	800 do........ 35¾
400 do.......s3. 31¼	300 do........ 35⅞
500 Erie Railway..... 29½	600 do........ 35¾
200 do........ 29⅜	300 do.......b3. 35⅞
200 Del., Lack. & W. 109⅜	800 do........ 35⅞
100 St. Paul R....b3. 34½	200 do........c. 35⅞
200 do........ 34½	200 North-western... 38⅞
1400 Pacific Mail.... 44¾	600 do........ 38¾
200 do.......c. 44¾	100 do......s10. 38⅞
500 do.......s3. 44⅝	100 do........s1. 38¾
100 do......s10. 44½	100 Illinois Central... 98½
800 do.......s3. 44½	100 do........ 99
200 do........ 44⅝	100 C., C. & I. C. R.... 10½
800 Ohio & Miss. R... 30⅞	100 do........ 10⅝
1300 do........ 30¾	100 do.......s3. 10⅝
	100 do.......s3. 10½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C........12.119⅛	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........118
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........115	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R........112¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....117⅛	15,000 U. S. 6s, Currency....12.118¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....12.117¼	1,500 U. S. 5s, '81, R......b. c. 111⅞
2,000 do....small 117⅛	10,000 do.......b. c. 111¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 N. C. 6s, o., A. and O...b. c. 30	100 Illinois Central.... 98⅞
1,000 N. C. 6s, o., J. and J....b. c. 30	200 do........ 98¾
5,000 N.C.6s,Sp.Tax, 3d class..... 7½	300 do......b. c. 98¾
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons.. 55½	100 do........ 99
1,000 Tenn.6s,o.,x C. 57	100 do.......s3. 98¾
5,000 do........ 57¾	700 Erie R.......b. c. 29¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, '76.b.c. 99	300 do.......b3. 29¼
7,000 St.L.& I. M.2d, b. c........ 60	300 do........ 29⅛
1,500 Ches. & O. 1st. Coup. cn.b.c. 50¾	200 do.......s3. 29
2,000 Alb. & S. 1st..107	100 do........ 29
1,000 Alb. & S. 2d..101¼	200 do.......'30. 29
2,000 C.& N.W.Cons. C. Gold Bs. . 82¾	400 do........ 28⅞
5,000 do........ 82⅞	100 do........ 29
10,000 Gal.& Chi. 1st.103½	100 do........ 29
4,000 M.&E.C'nst.bs. 95	200 Mich. Cen........ 77
10,000 Mor.&E.7s,'71. 98	100 L. Sh. & M. S.b. c. 81¾
1,000 Erie 3d........ 99¾	200 do.......c. 81¾
1,000 do........100	900 do........ 81⅞
8,000 Erie 4th........ 97	3200 do........ 82
2,000 O. & M. 2d.b3. 79	1200 do.......s3. 82
32,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.. 95¼	600 do.......b3. 82
1,000 West. Pac. Bs. 85¾	400 do.......s3. 81⅞
1,000 do........ 86	1100 do.......s3. 81¾
7,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 90¼	300 do.......b3. 81¾
1,000 U. Pac. Snk.F. 75½	1000 do........ 81¾
2,000 do........ 75⅝	900 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 36
10,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st......s20. 81	3800 do........ 36
2,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 68	500 do.......c. 36
1,000 A.& T. H.2d,Pf. 89	200 do......s10. 35⅞
1,000 Alt.& T.H. Inc. 73½	1200 do.......s3. 35⅞
2,000 T.,P. & W. 1st. Eastern Div. 80	700 do.......s3. 35¾
1,000 T., P.& W. 1st, West. Div. . 71	500 do........ 35¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 69¾	2000 do........ 35⅝
40 Bk. of Commerce.117	600 C., M.& St. P. b. c. 34⅝
10 Metropolitan Bk.134½	100 N. J. Cen..b.c.b3.106¾
10 do........134	1 do........106¾
10 Fourth N.t. Bk..100	100 Chic.& N.W..b. c. 38⅞
90 Del. & H. Canal..116	200 do.......b3. 39
100 Quick. Min. Co... 31¾	400 do........ 39
100 do......b. c. 31¾	100 do........ 38⅞
300 do........ 31⅞	200 do.......c. 38⅞
100 Canton Co...b. c. 56	200 do.......c. 38¾
200 do.......s3. 56	300 C. & N. W.Pf.b. c. 54¾
500 do........ 57	200 Tol., W.& W..b. c. 31⅜
200 do........ 56½	300 do........ 31½
100 do.......s3. 57	200 do........ 31⅝
200 West. U. Tel..b. c. 79½	100 do.......c. 31½
1400 do........ 79⅝	100 do.......s3. 31⅜
200 do.......c. 79⅝	300 do........ 31¼
200 do.......s3. 79½	200 do.......s3. 31¼
300 do........ 79½	59 T., W. & W.Pf.b.c. 38
50 Adams Exp..b. c.118	55 Del., L. & W........109
100 do........116¾	300 do.......b. c 109¼
100 do........117	100 C., B. & Q.b. c.s3.103½
20 Wells-Fargo Exp. 80	100 Chic. & Alt..b. c.100½
290 do......b. c. 79½	7 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 40
20 American Exp.... 65¼	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 26¼
10 U. S. Express.... 64½	100 do........ 26
10 do......b. c. 65	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 33
100 do........ 64	50 Morris & E...b. c. 98⅜
200 Pac. Mail..b. c. bs. 44⅝	500 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 30⅞
300 do........ 44¾	800 do.......b3. 31
600 do........ 44⅞	100 do......s30. 30¾
900 do........ 45	300 do........ 31
100 do.......s3. 44⅞	1200 do........ 31⅛
1000 do........ 44¾	200 do.......s3. 31
200 do.......s4. 44⅝	500 do.......b3. 31⅛
200 do........ 44¾	100 do.......c. 31⅛
200 do.......s3. 44⅝	300 do.......b3. 31¼
800 do.......s3. 44½	1200 do........ 31¼
1000 do........ 44½	500 do........ 31⅛
30 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.102	100 do.......s3. 31
100 do.......b3.102¼	100 do.......b3. 31⅛
300 do........102¼	2200 do........ 31
50 do........102⅜	200 do......s30. 30⅞
200 do........102¼	200 do........ 31
100 do.......s3.102¼	400 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 10¾
100 do.......s3.102⅛	50 do........ 10½
200 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 99	100 do.......b3. 10¾
	100 do.......c. 10¾
	700 do........ 10⅞
	200 do........ 11
	200 do........ 11⅛
	700 do........ 11
	200 do........ 10⅞
	600 do........ 10¾
	100 do.......b3. 10⅞
	100 do......s30. 10¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$65,000 10-40 R......112⅜	100 Lake Shore..s15. 81⅝
3,000 St. L. & Iron M. 2d....b3. 61	500 do.......s3. 81⅝
2,000 U. P. 1st......c. 90	500 do.......b3. 81¾
1100 Pacific Mail..b3. 44½	200 do........ 81¾
400 do........ 44⅜	200 do........ 81⅞
500 do........ 44⅝	300 do.......s . 81¾
400 do........ 44½	700 Union Pacific..b3. 35¾
200 West. Union...... 79½	900 do.......s3. 35⅝
900 do.......s3. 79⅜	100 Pittsburg........ 87¼
100 Erie Railway...... 29	100 North-western Pf. 54¾
500 do........ 28⅞	200 North-western.b3. 39
700 do........ 28¾	100 St. Paul........ 34⅝
1000 do........ 28⅝	200 Tol. & Wab....b3. 31⅜
100 Mich. Central.... 77	200 do.......s3. 31¼
400 Pac. R. of Mo..... 39½	50 N. Y. C. & H....102¼
100 C., C. & I. C...s3. 10½	400 Ohio & Miss..b3. 31⅛
500 do........ 10½	2200 do........ 31
	100 Han.& St. Jo. Pf.. 33

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 Cp. '65....... b.c.115	$21,000 U. S. Cp. '81.119½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 Cp. '65 N..........117½	10,000 U. S. 5-20 Cp '67.......b. c.118½
	1,000 U. S. 10-40 R..112⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 Ga.S.7s, new. 90½	100 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.........b. c.116
5,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax, 3d Class. 7¾	10 N.Y.C. & H.R. b. c.102
2,000 Va. 6s, old.... 37	18 do........102⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 55½	200 do........102
1,000 do........ 55¼	300 do........102⅛
3,000 Va. 6s, Def.... 12	20 do........102¼
2,000 Ten 6s, old ex-coup.......b. c. 57	200 Erie R..b. c...b3. 28⅞
1,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 95½	100 Mich. Central.... 77
4,000 do........ 95¼	100 d........ 77⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90⅛	250 do.....b c. 77
6,000 do........ 90	50 do........ 77¼
1,000 do........ 90⅛	100 do........ 77½
5,000 Un. Pac. S.F'd. 75¾	50 do........ 77⅛
2,000 do........ 75⅞	100 L. S.&M.S. b. c.b3. 81⅞
24,000 do......b3. 76	100 do.......b2. 81⅞
10,000 C. & N.W. Con. coup. G. bds... 83	200 do........ 81⅞
1,000 Tol.&Wab. 1st St. Louis Div.. 73	100 do.......s3. 81¾
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st...........107	1000 do........ 81⅞
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv........ 83	500 Un. Pac..b. c..b3. 35¾
30 Park Bank......138	1900 do........ 35¾
100 Can. Co. b. c.b3. 57½	200 Ill. Central..b. c. 99
100 do........ 58¼	1000 do........ 99
100 do......b30. 58¼	100 do........ 99½
600 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 79½	100 Chic.& N. W. b. c. 38¾
600 do.......b3. 79⅝	100 do.......c. 38¾
100 do........ 79⅝	100 C.,C.C.& I.b. c.b3. 65¾
500 Adams Express..117	500 N. J. Cen..b. c....106¾
200 do.......b3.117⅛	100 C. Mil. & St.P.b. c. 34½
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 79¾	100 Tol.,Wab.&W.b. c. 31⅜
50 Am. Ex.......b. c. 64	200 Del., L. & W. b. c.109⅜
50 U. S. Ex.......b. c. 64	10 C., Bur. & Qu.b. c.104
300 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b. c. 44⅝	100 Chic. & Alt...b. c.101
600 do........ 44½	200 do........101½
300 do.......b3. 44½	800 O. & M.ss.b. c..s3. 31
200 do........ 44⅝	400 do........ 31
	100 H.&St.Jo..b. c.b3. 26¾
	100 H.& St.Jo. Pf.b. c. 33
	200 do.....b60. 33½
	900 C. C.&Ind.C..b. c. 10⅝
	100 do.....b30. 10⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N.C.6s,o.,J.&J. 30	5 Panama..........115½
5000 do........ 30½	500 Union Pacific..s3. 35⅝
100 Canton........ 58½	10 do........ 35½
100 do........ 58¾	200 do........ 35¾
100 Quicksilver...... 32¼	1500 do........ 35⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 19⅝	1300 do.......s3. 35½
100 do........ 19¾	900 do.......b3. 35⅝
1100 West. Union.... 79⅝	1500 do........ 35½
800 do.......s3. 79½	200 North-western... 38⅞
300 do.......b3. 79⅝	100 do.......b3. 38⅞
400 do........ 79½	200 do........ 38¾
200 do.......b3. 79½	70 N. Jersey Cen....107
800 do........ 79⅜	300 do........107¼
300 Erie Railway..s3. 28¾	1015 do........107½
100 do.......s7. 28¾	20 do........107¾
200 do........ 28¾	10 do........108
300 do.......b3. 28⅞	65 do........107½
1000 Pacific Mail...... 44½	200 do.......b3.107¼
800 do........ 44⅝	200 do........107¼
100 do......s10. 44½	00 do........107⅛
3200 do........ 44½	100 Rock Island...... 98¾
1200 do........ 44⅝	400 St. Paul........ 34⅜
1700 do........ 44½	400 Tol. & Wabash... 31⅜
200 do........ 44⅝	100 do........ 31¼
100 Mich. Cen....b3. 77½	25 Del., Lack. &W'n.109½
200 do........ 77½	100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 26¾
100 do........ 77¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 33¼
1500 Lake Shore..... 82	300 Ohio & Miss...b3. 31⅛
2700 do........ 82⅛	2100 do........ 31⅛
1500 do.......b3. 82¼	900 do.......s3. 31
4000 do........ 82¼	100 do........ 31
1700 do........ 82⅛	200 do.......b3. 31
800 do.......s3. 82	200 do........ 30⅞
1550 do........ 82	100 do........ 31
4400 do........ 82⅛	100 C. C. & I. C...b3. 10¾
2000 do........ 82	600 do........ 10¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The cable to-day reported a dull and steady market at London for Consols and American Securities until the close, when bonds and Erie were lower, particularly the latter. The most important announcement, however, was the withdrawal of £94,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance. The cable is silent as to the destination of this bullion, or even if it was taken for export, but the general impression here is that it was withdrawn for shipment either to Egypt on account of cotton, or to Turkey on account of some settlements for Turkish loans. This continued loss of bullion by the Bank of England and the steady decrease in the Bank reserve attracts attention in banking circles here, as might be naturally expected in consequence of the close relations existing between London and New-York. There are many here who look for a rise in the Bank rate, possibly to-morrow, as a sequel to the continued heavy withdrawals of Bullion. As bearing upon this question, we take the following from the London *Economist* of Oct. 31, which was received in the mail by the steamer Russia to-day:

"The bank rate remains at the same rate as when we wrote last week, but the reasons for raising it have rather increased than diminished. So far from the bank rate being, as we then showed it ought to be, sufficient to attract gold from foreign nations, it is not now enough to retain gold here. Bar gold, not to a great extent, but still to some extent, has been taken from the bank during the week, and yesterday the French Exchange had dropped to 25.12, a very low point and amply sufficient to withdraw gold from hence. At a time, therefore, when we ought to be able to draw gold from other countries, other countries are able to draw gold from us.

The basis of the policy of the Bank of England no doubt is that ordinarily after this time the active circulation of the Bank of England diminishes—sovereigns come in from the country, and the rate of interest tends, in consequence, to fall. But this resource is, as we last week showed, very precarious if relied on to compensate for a foreign drain of bullion. The amount of the latter it is impossible to calculate; while the exchanges are such as to take bullion from us, it is all but impossible to say how much will or will not go. And when once gone it takes a long time to recover it. The active circulation of the bank is difficult to count upon, for it is £750,000 greater than it was this time last year, without any reason which it is easy to give, and in the first week in November it generally augments about £400,000. In so far, therefore, as the bank is relying on the decrease of the active circulation to meet a foreign drain of bullion, it is relying on a force limited in amount, liable to fluctuations, and of an uncertain character, to counteract one which may be unlimited in amount, and which at present would be very dangerous if it became at all great.

Such a policy is, as we have often shown, very dangerous, even when no specific future danger could be indicated. The bank reserve is liable to be suddenly diminished by very many unforeseen causes, and should therefore be large enough to provide for such causes. There should be a margin for the 'unknown.' But at present a danger of considerable magnitude is beginning to show itself in the future. The Prussian Government will probably demonetize silver within its dominions on the 1st January; if it does not it will go on losing the gold it has coined, and every day will leave it further from the exclusively gold currency at which it aims. But, if the Government does thus demonetize silver, it will, in all likelihood, make money very dear in Berlin. The lending and paying medium there now consists both of gold and silver, and the latter is largely used. If it is suddenly to be disused, and if gold only is to be the sole medium there will be a comparative difficulty in the ordinary transactions, and in consequence the value of money will rise. Such a rise in Berlin would at once take money from hence very rapidly indeed, and possibly in considerable amounts. If the bank reserve had a proper 'margin' to provide for unexpected events, we should not feel the least apprehension. But we confess we cannot feel entirely secure when there is an important possible danger in the near future, and there are no funds at hand to cope with it."

In the local money market nearly all the new business on call was at 3@3½ ⅌ cent., although at the close some balances were loaned at 2½ ⅌ cent. The National Bank-notes received at Washington to-day for redemption amounted to $1,500,000. There seems to be a growing disposition to send forward National Bank-notes for redemption, which, if persisted in, may eventually have some influence on the money market. The discount market is steady at 5½@7 ⅌ cent. for acceptances, and 8@12 ⅌ cent. for single-named paper. The foreign Exchanges were strong and on the improve; actual business late in the day was at $4 85 for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and $4 88½@@$4 88¾ for demand. The nominal asking rates of the prime drawers are $4 85½ and $4 89, which are but slightly above the real rates for business. The current demand for sterling is chiefly from bankers, who have to remit on account of called bonds, the November interest, and the importation of securities. The Government bonds recently received from Europe are chiefly the issues of 1862 and 1864. Commercial sterling is quoted at $4 83@$4 84. Continental exchange is quiet and firm; bankers' francs on Paris, 5.16¼@5.15 for long, and 5.13⅛@5.11⅞ for short; Reichmarks, 94⅞@95⅛ for long, and 96@96¼ for short. The gold speculation was a little firmer on a very moderate business. The opening and closing sales were at 110¼, with a few intervening transactions at 110⅜. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying and flat.

There was a marked decrease in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day, and speculation, as a rule, was tame. In the early sales prices advanced ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. in the speculative shares, but in the final dealings this advance was lost and the lowest prices of the day were made just previous to the closing of the Exchange. Lake Shore was an exception to this, having advanced from 81⅝ to 82¼ and closed at 82. The greatest decline was in Erie, which dropped from 29½ to 28⅝ in sympathy with the London market, which was weak and lower at the close. The other stocks prominently weak were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi. The speculation in Pacific Mail and Union Pacific was feverish and unsettled in consequence of an announcement that the Directors of the former company would meet at 3 P. M. to act upon the propositions of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads for a new contract. It appears that the President of the Pacific Mail Company solicited propositions from the railroad companies, and Mr. Huntington, on behalf of the Central and Union Pacific Roads, submitted the terms given in our general news column. The Pacific Mail Directors this afternoon rejected the propositions of Mr. Huntington, and consequently competition in passenger and freight rates must continue as heretofore. It is possible that the long-talked-of opposition line of steamers to China may now be started. Both Union Pacific and Pacific Mail closed at the lowest figures of the day; a report of a disagreement with John Roach in regard to extra work on some of the steamers also had an unfavorable effect on Pacific Mail in the late dealings. Investment shares were firm and again higher. Among the miscellaneous shares Canton rose to 58¾. Government bonds were strong, with a moderate business doing, both at the Stock Exchange and at the leading bond houses. There was an average improvement in prices of about ⅛ ⅌ cent. Railroad Mortgages were firm, with a further improvement in prices in some instances. The largest dealings were in the Pacific issues; Centrals advanced to 95½, and Union Sinking Funds to 76. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Coupon Bonds rose to 83, and the Morris and Essex issues were all higher. There was an increased business in State Bonds, confined exclusively to the Southern issues; Old Tennessees, ex coupon, advanced 2¼ ⅌ cent., and the balance of the list was firm:

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $154,000 for interest on the Public Debt, and $280,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $164,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coup., 1881	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1862	111⅜	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1867	118⅛	118½
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¾@$4 85	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	102¼	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅞	98⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅜
St. Paul Common	34½	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	54¼	54¼
Western Union	79⅜	79⅜
Union Pacific	35⅞	35½
Lake Shore	81⅞	82
Toledo and Wabash	31½	31¼
North-western Common	38⅞	38⅞
North-western Preferred	54¾	54¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109⅜
New-Jersey Central	106½	107½
Panama	115	115
Erie	29¼	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	10⅛	10⅝
Harlem	130	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	1,578
Erie	29½	28⅝	6,400
Lake Shore	82¼	81⅝	37,050
Wabash	31⅝	31¼	4,000
North-western	39	38¾	3,300
North-western Pref	54¾	54¾	400
Rock Island	99	98¾	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅝	34⅜	1,500
C., C., C. & Ind	65¾	65¾	100
*Pittsburg	87¼	87¼	100
Del., Lack. & West	109⅜	109	780
New-Jersey Cen	107½	106⅝	1,455
Michigan Central	77¾	77	1,350
Illinois Central	99½	98½	2,300
Union Pacific	36	35½	23,510
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	104	103½	110
C., C. & Ind. Cen	11⅛	10½	6,150
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¾	26	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref	33¼	33	400
Ohio & Miss	31⅛	30¾	18,400
Chic. & Alton	101½	100½	400
Del. & Hud. Canal	116	116	190
Panama	115½	115½	5
Western Union	79⅝	79⅜	10,800
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	19¾	19⅝	200
Pacific Mail	45	44⅜	20,200
Quicksilver	32¼	31¾	600
Pacific of Mo	40	39½	407
Canton	58¾	56	1,300
Adams Express	117⅛	116¾	1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co. Exp	79¾	79½	350
Am. Mer. Union Express	65¼	64	70
United States Express	64	64	100
Total			145,305

*Ex-dividend.

The latest quotations of Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118¼	118⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119½	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113½	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114½	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	117½	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118½	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118¼	118¾
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112⅜	112½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113	113½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅝	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111¾	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95¼	95¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85¾	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$28,617,000
Gold balances	1,645,614
Currency balances	1,909,640

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$76,413,578
Currency balances	3,200,414
Gold exchanges	5,101,042
Gold balances	884,198

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Ala. 5s, '83	37	N.Y.5s,Gold L'n,'75	108
Ala. 5s, '86	38¼	N.Y.5s,Gold L'n,'76	108
Ala. 8s, '88	43	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	29
Ark. 6s, funded	17	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	28
California 7s	112½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. and J	46
Conn. 6s	104	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. and O	46
Ga. 6s	77	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J	35
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., coup. off, A. & O	35
Ga. 7s, indorsed	83	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	19
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	73½	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	17
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.6s, new bs.J.& J	14
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	N.C.6s, n. bs. A.& O	14
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	N.C.6s.sp.tax,class 1	7½
Ill. War Loan	102	N.C.6s.sp.tax,class 2	7½
Kentucky 6s	101⅛	Ohio 6s, '75	101
La. 6s	29	Ohio 6s, '81	103½
La. 6s, new bonds	26	Ohio 6s, '86	107
La. 6s, new fl'g debt	22½	Rhode Island 6s	103¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary	24	S. C. 6s	28
La. 6s, levee bonds	28	S. C. 6s, J. & J	29
La. 8s, levee bonds	28	S. C. 6s, A. & O	20
La. 8s, lev. bs. of '75	28	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	20
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879	103	S. C. 6s, Land C., '89, A. & O	18
Mich. 6s, '83	103	S. C. 7s of 1888	19
Mo. 6s, due '74	101⅛	S. C. non-fundable bs	7
Mo. 6s, due '75	101	Tenn. 6s, old	72
Mo. 6s, due '76	98	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c	57
Mo. 6s, due '77	97	Tenn. 6s new bds	73
Mo. 6s, due '78	96	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex c	56
Mo. 6s, due '79	96	Tenn. 6s, new series	55⅝
Mo. 6s, due '80	96	Texas 10s of 1876	97
F'dg Bs., due '94	93	Va. 6s, old	37
L.Bs.,due '81 to '91 in.	94¾	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	36
H. & St. Jo., due '75	101	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	36
H. & St. Jo., due '86	93½	Va. 6s, con. bds	55
H. & St. Jo., due '87	93½	Va. 6s, ex matu'd c	51¾
N.Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108¼	Va. 6s, ex matu'd c., second series	42
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108¼	Va. 6s, Def. bds	12
N.Y.6s,Canal L.,'75	110		
N.Y.6s,Canal L.,'77	110		
N.Y.6s,Canal L.,'78	110		
N.Y. 6s,Gold R.,'87	110		
N.Y. 6s,Gold C.,'87	110		
N.Y.6s,Gold L'n,'83	110		
N.Y.6s,Gold L'n,'91	114		

And for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	101	D. M. & Tol. bds	99
Chic. & Alton In	109½	Buff. & Erie, n. bs	98¼
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Buff. & S. L. 7s	101
La. & Mo. 1st guar	80	L. Shore Div. bds	97¼
Chic.,B.&Q.8 ⅌c.1st	111	L. Shore C. C. 1st	102½
Chic., R. I. & Pac	106½	L. Shore C. R. 1st	99⅝
C. R. of N. J. 1st n	107½	L. Shore C. C. 2d	94
C. R. of N. J. C. C	102	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F	110
Am. D. & I. bds	98½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
M. & St.P.1st8s P.D	106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97
M.& S.P.1st7 3.10PD	91	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100
M. & St. P.7s G.R.D	80	N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. e	93½
M.& St.P.1st LaC.D	84¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D	74	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C	110½
M. & St.P.1st C.&M	76	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R	110⅜
Chic. & N. W. S. F	101½	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	107½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs	85	H. R. 7s 3d, '75	99½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	95	Harlem 1st 7s C	107½
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs	82¾	Harlem 1st 7s R	107½
Chic.& N.W.R G.bs	81	North Mo. 1st	81½
Gal. & Chic. Ext	103½	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F	94⅝
Gal. & Chic. 2d	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d C	78
Penin. 1st Conv	90	Cen. Pac. G. bds	95¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st	93	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds	102
C.,C.,C. & I.1st7s S.F	102½	West. Pac. bds	85½
Del., L. & W. 1st	100½	Union Pac. 1st bds	90
Del., L. & W. 7s C	110	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	88
Mor. & Essex 1st	105¾	Union Pac.In. p.due	90
Mor. & Essex 2d	102¾	Union Pac. S. F	75⅝
Mor. & Essex C	95	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	81¼
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	97¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	90
Erie 1st Ext	102½	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97	Clev. & P. C. S. F	97½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	97½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	99¾
Long Dock bds	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	93
B., N. Y. & E 1st,'77	89½	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	67⅞
B. N. Y. & E.L. bs	87½	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	21
Han. & St. Jos. L.G	100	St. L. & I. M. 1st	86
Han. & St. J. 8s C	81	Lt. L. & I. M. 2d	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	100	Alton & T. H. 1st	100
D. & Sioux C. 1st	98	Alton & T. H. 2d P	88
D. & Sioux C. 2d D	97	Alton & T. H. 2d In	73
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	80	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	92
Ind., B. & W. 1st	45	T., P. & W. E. D	80
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	99¼	Tol. & W. 1st Ex	87½
Mich.So.S. F'd 7⅌ ct	102¼	T. & W.1st, St.L.div	72⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F'd	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d	69¾
Clev. & Tol. n. bs	97	Tol. & Wab. C. C	56½
Clev. P. & A., o. bs	102½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86½
Clev. P. & A.,n. bs	96	Gt. West. 2d, '93	68

And for City Bank shares:

America	148	Irving	130
Central National	100	Manhattan	150
Chatham	137	Mechanics'	136
Chemical	1500	Merchants'	118½
City	300	Nassau	104
Commerce	116½	North America	94
Corn Exchange	120	Pacific	162
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	100	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	125	Republic	104½
German American	85	St. Nicholas	107
Hanover	160	State of New-York	106
Import's & Traders	200	Union	134

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¼	102½
City 6s, new	105	105¼
Camden and Amboy	128¼	128½
Pennsylvania	52½	52⅞
Reading	54¾	54⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	16⅜	16½
Northern Central	31½	32
Lehigh Navigation	48⅜	48½
Lehigh Gold Loan	99½	99¾

The Trustees of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bond-holders have repaired all the damage done to the road, by the floods of last Spring, and are now running trains from Chattanooga to Meridian a distance of 295 miles.

The following are the earnings of the International and Great Northern Railroad:

	1873.	1874.
October—First week	$13,942 57	$28,000 00
October—Second week	16,971 63	41,000 00
October—Third week	16,719 21	34,000 00
October—Fourth week	34,128 73	54,797 00
Total	$81,762 14	$147,797 00

The following are the Denver and Rio Grande Railway earnings for week ending Oct 31, 1874:

Freight	$7,031 68
Passenger	4,951 80
Total	$11,983 58
Gross earnings, main line, 118 miles, as above	$11,983 58
Gross earnings, main line, same mileage, same week, 1873	$9,800 23
Increase, 22 2-10 per cent	$2,183 35

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 bonds, 104¼; new 5s, 103⅛. Erie Railway shares, 27. Preferred, 44.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £94,000. Erie Railway shares, 26¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—United States 5-20 bonds, 97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 11—Evening.—Rentes closed at 61f. 72½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales taken for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d. Provisions—Bacon, 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 55s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Refined Petroleum, 8⅝d. ⅌ gallon. Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Spanish Gold, 205@206; American Gold, 215@216. Exchange nominal; on London, [illegible] premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	17	Pitch, bbls	5
Bees-wax, pkgs	51	Pea-nuts, bags	55
Beans, bbls	1,183	Pecans, pkgs	8
Broom-corn, bales	42	Rice, pkgs	82
Cotton, bales	8,866	Resin, bbls	1,529
Flour, bbls	17,782	Spirits Turp., bbls	1 5
Wheat, bushels	123,802	Beef, pkgs	796
Corn, bushels	18,775	Pork pkgs	105
Oats, bushels	28,725	Cut-meats, pkgs	264
Rye, bushels	8,400	Lard, tcs	214
Malt, bushels	1,900	Butter, pkgs	2,631
Barley, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pkgs	4,630
Peas, bushels	14,030	Starch, pkgs	2,030
Grass-seed, bags	307	Skins, bales	6
Copper, bbls	28	Sumac, bags	180
Dried Fruit, pkgs	86	Spelter, pieces	1,508
Eggs, bbls	2,116	Tea, pkgs	60
Grease, pkgs	43	Tallow, pkgs	294
Hops, bales	176	Tobacco, hhds	34
Hides, No	4,381	Tobacco, pkgs	1,051
Hides, bdls	1,066	V. Oil, bbls	100
Leather, sides	5,812	Wool, bales	520
Lead, pigs	1,314	Whisky, bbls	316
Lard oil, bbls	45	Wine, pkgs	199
Oil, bbls	60		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—200 cases Tobacco, 54 tcs. Tobacco, 14 pks. Hardware, 384 pks. Leather, 599 bxs. Bacon, 150 bales Hops, 7,797 bushels Wheat, 16,350 bushels Corn, 433 sacks Oil-cake, 300 bales Cotton, 243 bbls. Apples, 34 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Folkvang, for Lisbon—100 bbls. Resin, 18,400 bushels Wheat, 33,360 Staves.

By the brig Luigino Lamonico, for Algiers—7,112 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Nevada, for Liverpool—24,195 bushels Wheat, 334 bxs. Clocks, 38 cks. Ashes, 1,586 Oars, 50 tcs. Beef, 10 cases Lamps, 6 bbls. Castings, 20 hhds. Tallow, 76 bbls. Apples, 1,414 bdls. Hides, 40 bbls. Wax, 165 pcs. Wood, 16,208 bushels Corn, 2,148 bales Cotton.

By the ship Talisman, for Liverpool—1,027 bales Cotton, 471 bags Oil-cake, 500 bbls. Flour, 31,157 bushels Wheat, 8,229 bushels Corn, 95 hhds. Tobacco, 71 tons Oil-cake, 451 sks. Oil-cake, 200 bxs. Extract Logwood, 54 pks. Woodware, 699 bxs. Clocks.

By the bark Mathilde, for London—2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Hohenzollern, for Bremen—200 bbls. Apples, 24 pks. Machinery, 13 pks. Drugs, 1,200 bales Cotton, 850 tcs. Lard, 18 bbls. Casings, 50 bxs. Bacon, 721 bbls. Resin, 114 hhds. Tobacco, 2,578 bags Rye, 26 cases Tobacco, 5 pks. Leather, 100 bbls. Beef, 25 hhds. Tallow, 20 bbls. Flour, 100 bxs Clothes-pins.

By the bark S. R. Luhrs, for Liverpool—4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Brig Aquia, for Lisbon—600 bbls. Petroleum, 1,500 cases Petroleum, 107 bbls. Resin, 12,000 Staves.

By the brig Z. F. Munson, for Cadiz—2,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 1 Gun Carriage, 105,600 staves.

BEESWAX—Quiet; Yellow quoted at 30c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—The business in the leading kinds has been on a moderate scale, within the previous range as to values. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $4 75@$5 50; Up River, $4 75@$6; Haverstraw, $3@$3 25; Croton Front at $21 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $_8@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 per thousand.

COFFEE—Dull and nominally unchanged. Sales, 1,400 bags Angostura at 18¾c.@19c., gold. Stock of Rio further augmented by the arrival of the J. D. Tupper, with 5,000 bags.

COTTON—There has been rather more activity noted for early delivery, but at weak prices, the free receipts here, and the accumulating supplies, giving buyers the advantage. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,690 bales, (of which 1,304 bales were placed on last evening,) including 927 bales to shippers, 563 bales to spinners, and 1,200 bales to speculators. Of the sales 500 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15¾c. ⅌ lb. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a more liberal scale, opening at a slight improvement in prices, and closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,900 bales, of which 6,300 bales were on last evening, and 16,600 bales to-day, with 6,100 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14½c.@14 17-32c., December, 14 21-32c.; January, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; February, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; March, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; April, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; May, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; and June, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,866 bales, including 3,851 bales from Norfolk, 1,262 bales from Savannah; 2,089 bales from Galveston; 415 bales from Wilmington; 133 bales from Washington, N. C., and 1,116 bales by Railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,045 bales, and thus far this week, 103,710 bales, against 94,621 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 899,216 bales, against 679,266 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 48,764 bales; to the Continent, 17,598 bales; stock in New-York, 82,378 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 459,210 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been held with confidence on a fair demand for the leading kinds of stock. Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$200; do. pipe at $130@$280; do. bbl., $30@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Has been inactive, and generally more or less nominal as to values. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch diameter) 16c.; 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 16½c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 12½c.; do. 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 12½c.; do. do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12c.

EGGS—The demand has been mostly for stock of fresh receipt; prices quoted steady, ranging from 23c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 28c.@30c. for fine to strictly prime marks.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light request on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted rather easier in price, on a more liberal offering of supplies, and a very moderate inquiry for most descriptions. Shipping Extras have attracted less attention at the modified figures. Winter Wheat product has been in some demand, mostly for the West Indies and South America, but at low rates, with some pressure noted to place supplies promptly. Superfine and No. 2 stock moderately sought after. The sales since our last have been 13,900 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 70@$4 35, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; rejected Extra State, (700 bbls.,) at $4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 05, mainly at $4 85@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5@$5 75; very poor to choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 65@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 80@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, $5@$7; Western White, do. Extras, $5 25@$7 85; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $5@$7 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher....Included in the sales have been 5,400 bbls. Spring and Winter Wheat Extras, for export, within our range, the latter mostly at $5 75@$6 10 ⅌ bbl....Southern Flour dull and weak within the former range; 700 bbls. sold, in lots....Rye Flour again firmer and wanted; sales, 500 bbls., chiefly Superfine, at from $5 10@$5 35 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal steady and in good request; sales equal to 1,100 bbls., including 500 bbls. about Fair Western Yellow at $4 25; and 50 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offering less freely, and has been quoted somewhat firmer, with a fair inquiry noted for prime samples for export and milling; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, new crop, has been in most urgent request. Winter Wheat held quite confidently, but less active, owing partly to the meagre offerings of prime to choice stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,500 bushels at $1 09@$1 10 for fair to strictly prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars, afloat, and to arrive, nearly all at $1 10 for prime, afloat and to arrive soon; $1 07@$1 08 for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 05@$1 07 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 06½@$1 07 for stock, afloat, and $1 05 for (43,000 bushels) do., in store; $1 10@$1 16 for poor to choice old No. 2 Spring; $1 15@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 03½@$1 05 for No. 3 Spring; $1 03@$1 23 for ungraded Spring; $1 16@$1 28 for Red Western; $1 23@$1 28 for about fair to extra choice Amber Western, (as the nominal range,); and $1 24@$1 38 for White Western, and $1 23 for Amber Canada, in bond....Corn has been again quoted lower, on a moderately active movement, in good part for export, closing tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 142,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for interior to strictly prime old Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 91½c.@92c. for good to strictly prime, afloat, closing at 91½c.@91¾c. for average samples; and 90c.@91c. for inferior and kiln-dried stock; 83c.@87c. for new Mixed Western....Rye, scarce and wanted; prime Canada, in bond, quoted at 95c. bid, for boat-loads....Barley less active, owing partly to the advanced claims of holders, especially on prime Canada West, for which as much as $1 60 is asked. Sales have been made of 5,500 bushels at $1 42 for four, and $1 32 for two rowed State; $1 35 for about fair Western, and $1 50 for fair Canada West, car stock; and (reported) of 48,000 bushels foreign, to arrive, at $1 55 for German, and $1 30 for Hungarian, the latter blowed and screened....Canada Peas held above the views of buyers, and without activity....Barley Malt dull without activity....Oats have been in fair demand, and have been again quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 61c.@64½c. for inferior to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 64c. for prime Chicago; 63c.@66c. for inferior to very choice White Western, car lots; 64c. for very light mixed State; 64c. for fair White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged....Stock of Grain on the State Canals to-day included 1,309,000 bushels Wheat, 258,000 bushels Corn, 385,500 bushels Barley, and 277,000 bushels Oats.

HEMP—Dull to-day, quotations unchanged; 100 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¼c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The demand for stock has been moderately active, and values have been quoted about steady. Sales include 4,600 dry Truxillo, part to arrive; 800 dry Matamoras, 700 dry Texas, 1,000 dry Southern, 150 wet-salted Southern, and 2,000 dry California Kips, on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 262,200 Hides and 1,472 bales do., against 121,500 Hides and 620 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Less urgency has been noted in the offerings of really desirable qualities, which have been quoted comparatively steady. The demand, however, has been moderate, notably so for home use. American crop, 1874, quoted 38c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American crop, 1873, 15c.@25c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c., ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand has been generally limited, with values quoted nominally as before.

LEATHER—The business in the leading kinds has shown rather more animation, on a generally steady basis as to prices. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@38c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@29c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans again quoted rather lower, on a moderate inquiry; 190 bbls. sold in lots at from 71c.@73c. for prime to choice. Foreign—dull, within the previous range. An arrival of 172 hhds. Porto Rico has not yet been reported as marketed.

NAILS—Trade in all kinds has been comparatively quiet, and the market quoted weak, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 75, in large and small lots: 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $1; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the basis of $2 35 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales 300 bbls. at this rate....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine more active at about steady rates; sales 240 bbls. merchantable at 35½c.@36c., chiefly at 35½c., and 140 bbls. 36¾c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude steady at 5⅛c. in bulk; sales 1,000 bbls....Refined dull here at 11⅛c. At Philadelphia 4,000 bbls. reported sold for early delivery at 10¾c. Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly, but quiet; 250 bbls. Western Mess sold in lots at $19 75; other kinds, nominally as before. November options on Western Mess quoted at $19 50@$19 75 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in better demand, and quoted up to 8¼c.@8½c. for City....Cut Meats, rather firmer, with more inquiry noted; sales include 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms; quoted at 10½c.; 150 bxs. do. at 10½c.@10⅝c. Small lots of Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; Smoked do. at 9¼c.@9½c.; Pickled Hams at 11¼c.; Smoked do. at 13½c....Bacon firmer and in good request; sales for early delivery, 375 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10½c.@10⅝c., chiefly at 10½c.; and 100 bxs. Backs, at Boston, on private terms. Long and Short Clear, December and January options, quoted at 10c. as the asking rate; Short Clear, same options, 10c. bid....The movement in Western Steam Lard has been again quite brisk to-day, chiefly speculative, and the market, though opening weak, was subsequently strengthened materially by the free purchasing of options for forward delivery, closing firm at the improved figures. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 754 tierces Western Steam at 14½c.@15c., closing at 15c. for prompt delivery, on a very scant offering of stock; 215 tcs. City Steam at 14½c.@14¾c., the latter rate for choice; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14c.; 100 tcs. Refined for the West Indies at 14¾c., with December options on Refined quoted at 13⅝c. and for forward delivery of Western Steam, 14,500 tcs., including 6,750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¾c.@13c., closing at 13c.; 5,500 tcs. seller six months at 12⅝c.@12 13-16c., closing, at 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; 1,000 tcs., January, at 12⅝c.@12¾c., with 12⅞c., subsequently reported as bid; and 1,250 tcs., February at 12 15-16c.@13c. And for Cincinnati delivery, 500 tcs., next week, at 12⅞c. Further important dealings in options for forward delivery at the West have been reported, but without reliable particulars....Beef dull within the previous range.... The inquiry for the finer grades of Butter has been fair, values have not varied materially. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@47c. for very choice to very fancy: 19c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy. ....There has not been much activity noted in Cheese, yet values on the better qualities have been fairly supported. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been generally slow of sale at about previous prices. Carolina ordinary to choice, quoted at $6 75@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6@$6 25, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately active at essentially unaltered figures. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted steady, since our last, at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, free, but has been rather inactive.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quoted firm at from $2 40@$2 45, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs., but has been without further movement of importance. Clover has been in quite moderate request and somewhat irregular in price. Prime new crop quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.... Rough Flax has been inactive at $2@$2 10....Timothy at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Business has been confined within very narrow limits, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. We quote (nominally) Guatemala Deer, 60c.@62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 50c.@55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@52½c., currency, ⅌ lb....Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—The market has been without activity, but prices have not varied materially. Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quite heavy and again quoted a shade easier, with fair Refining at 8c.@8⅛c., and good do. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb., on a very moderate business. Sales, to-day, 330 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 214 hhds. about fair Refining Cuba at 8c. And last evening, 3,379 bxs. Molasses Sugar, chiefly at 7¾c. A cargo of 35,614 bags Manila, just arrived, had been previously disposed of, rumored at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined quiet and depressed.

TALLOW—Has been less active and rather less firm. Sales equal to 105,000 lbs., in lots, at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c. for fair to prime....Stearine has been very scarce and held decidedly higher, checking business. For strictly choice as much as 18c. reported as having been bid. A sale of 8,000 lbs. inferior reported at 13½c. For Western delivery sales were reported of 500 tcs. for December, and 250 tcs. for January, on private terms, with other considerable transactions rumored, but without reliable particulars.

TEAS—Have been more active, but at rather easier prices within the previous range; sales, 4,400 half-chests Oolong, 3,300 pks. Green, 3,900 half-chests Japan, and 200 half-chests Congou on private terms.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 01 ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 250 bbls. Also, 150 bbls. Alcohol at equal to 93½c.@$1 ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the way of berth freights, checked, in part, by the lighter offerings of room, and the generally confident views of ship owners. Grain wanted for immediate shipment by steam for Liverpool, to complete loading promptly, was taken at a fraction off yesterday's final quotation. In the way of regular shipments, however, the market was very firm, with bids fully up to last evening's figures for British ports. Provisions and general cargo were offering less freely, but rates were quoted steady. For the Continent, room, especially by steam, for Bremen and Hamburg, was in light supply and good demand, with rates quoted strong. For Rotterdam, the demand for accommodation was comparatively moderate, with rates quoted weak and irregular. The chartering business was somewhat brisker, with tonnage for the Petroleum, Grain, and Lumber trades in most request, and rates quoted, as a rule, quite firm....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,600 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 8s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, 230 bales Cotton, in lots, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat (limited ate shipment) at 5d., with 5½d. bid regular way, (the quotation in our last of 6d. on the 8,000 bushels for steamer of next Wednesday, should have been printed 5d. ⅌ bushel;) 50 pks. Tobacco on private terms; 200 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 650 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ⅌ ton, and 1,400 bbls. Apples at 3s. 9d.@4s., mainly at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; also, an Italian bark, 536 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and £10 gratuity; an Austrian bark, 364 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; and two ships, 1,300 and 1,293 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by steam, 150 bags Clover Seed at 30s. ⅌ ton; and 150 bales Hops on private terms, quoted at about ½d. ⅌ lb. as the nominal rate for shipments of next week....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 250 bags Seed, reported at 30s. ⅌ ton....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a Norwegian bark, 436 tons, hence, with about 2,750 qrs. Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork, and orders, a bark, 753 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 631 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ⅌ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 5,000 Staves, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; 50 hhds Tobacco at 30s.; and 750 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain (prompt shipment) on private terms, quoted at about 5d. ⅌ bushel, and small lots of Cotton reported at ⅜c.@½c. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. and 500 firkins Lard (forward shipments) at 52s. 6d., and 42s. 6d.; 2,000 tcs. Lard, and 1,000 pks. Provisions, December shipments, at equal to 55s. ⅌ ton....For Londonderry, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For a Portuguese port direct, a Portuguese brig, 179 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases mainly in bbls. on private terms. ...For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 309 tons, with equal to about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, and 4s. 9d. to the Adriatic....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1¼c. ⅌ lb....For Fiume, an Austrian bark, 499 tons, hence, with about 300 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 41s. 3d., or with option of Trieste, at 36s. 3d. and £10 gratuity; and general cargo, including Resin, Logwood, &c., (to complete loading of vessel,) on private terms....For Havana, a British bark, with Coal, from Pictou, reported at $3, gold....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 369 tons, (now at an outport,) with Flour, from Richmond, at 95c. ⅌ bbl, and 5 ⅌ cent. primage....For Cienfuegos and back to New-York, an American brig, with Sugar, reported at 45c....For the River Platte, a Norwegian bark, 388 tons, with Lumber, from a Southern port, on private terms....For Porto Rico, two American schooners, 185 and 173 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,100 and $900....For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $8....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $7....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $6 75, and another, with do., from Savannah, at $6 50. ....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Henry, reported at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock was generally slow on this forenoon, and several herds and a few flocks remained unsold when the markets closed at noon. Beeves sold from 8½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 8½ cwt. Milch Cows were held on sale. Veals sold generally at 9c. ⅌ lb.; Grass Calves at 4c. ⅌ lb., and from $7@$11 ⅌ head. Sheep sold from 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs 6¼c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 65 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 84 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 128 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale, 36 Illinois Steers. J. Wheeler sold for self, 12 common State Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 4 State Oxen at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 200 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves, 96 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 58 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 75 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson sold for self, 50 common Illinois Steers at 1 c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; also sold in part 81 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale, 99 Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt held on sale 70 Illinois Steers. J. Taylor held on sale 16 State Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 28 Sheep, weight 2,320 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,160 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 2,010 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb. 50 Sheep, weight 5,750 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 146 Sheep, weight 17,010 lbs., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 22 cull Lambs, weight 1,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb., with 7 head at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,800 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,650 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Lambs, weight 8,910 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 105 Sheep, weight 8,690 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 91 Sheep, weight 8,320 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 800 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,230 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 37 Lambs, weight 2,650 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 13 Calves, weight 5,780 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 240 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 150 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 84 cull Ewes, weight 8,050 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 178 Sheep, weight 13,450 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 61 Sheep, weight 4,970 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 54 Sheep, weight 4,430 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 550 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 33 Sheep, weight 2,590 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,080 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 81 cull Lambs, weight 4,620 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 64 Lambs, weight 4,410 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 3,760 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Calves for $32, 8 Calves for $60, 35 Calves at $10 ⅌ head 11 Calves at $11 ⅌ head; 1 Veal, weight 120 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 330 State Sheep, weigh 27,020 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 209 State Sheep, weight 21,480 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 376 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,350 lbs at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 342 Illinois Sheep, weight 36,730 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 212 Illinois Sheep, weight 20,400 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 101 State Lambs, weight 5,980 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 10 State Lambs, weight 770 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Canada Lambs, weight 2,700 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 37 grass Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head. P. Lerch sold 428 Sheep, weight 36,600 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 129 Ohio Hogs, weight 23,730 lbs., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.

At Weehawken Abattoir T. H. Reid sold direct to slaughterers 370 Ohio Hogs at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards: 958 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 215 Veals and Calves, 25 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 2,920 Sheep and Lambs, 11 Cows, 369 Veals and Calves, 30 Bulls and Steers.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 10,414 Hogs, 37 Calves, 1,855 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 9, 1874: 3 head of horned Cattle, 8,925 Sheep and Lambs, 445 Veals and Calves, 10,217 Hogs, 1 Horse.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,275 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,996 head, or 588 cars, against 392 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at strong yesterday's prices for good Cattle, with slight improvement in medium and common grades; about 2,000 head were disposed of; sales 1,000 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 983 to 1,508 lbs., at $4@$6 85; 350 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,005 to 1,269 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 50; 233 head Kentucky Steers ranging from 1,233 lbs. to 1,407 lbs., at $6@$6 40; 150 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 823 lbs. to 1,156 lbs., at $3 45@$5; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,043 lbs. to 1,211 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 37½; 100 head Texas Steers, ranging from 830 lbs. to 837 lbs., at $3@$3 25; 44 head Colorado Steers, ranging from 1,052 lbs. to 1,050 lbs., at $4 25@$4 50; 70 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,385 lbs., at $6 20. Light, fat butchers' cattle were in excellent demand. Sheep and Lambs; receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,200 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week; market active; sales of Canada Lambs, ranging from 73 to 99 lbs., at $5 50@$7; Canada Sheep, ranging from 111 to 118 lbs., at $4 87½@$5 25; Western Sheep, ranging from 70 to 87 lbs., at $4 50@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 28,700 head, against 20,000 head for the same time last week; the market was active at an advance on yesterday's prices; but few good Hogs in the pens; Yorkers, $6 30@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $6 62½@$6 75.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market active; prices firm; sales of through Texans at $1 85@$3 75; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 75@$6, closing steady; shipments, 1,800. Live Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market active, higher, and firm, packers securing most of the offerings; sales ranged from $5 40@$6 95 for inferior to extra, with most sales to packers at $6 10@$6 40; shipments, 19,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market fairly active; prices steady; common to choice, $2 75@$4 50; shipments, 900.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Extra Spring, $4@$4 50. Wheat in fair demand and lower, closing steady; No. 1 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 do., 85¼c., cash or November; 86¼c., December; 87½c., January; No. 3 do., 81¼c. Rejected, 76½c.@77c. Corn irregular, closing firm; No. 2 Mixed, 74c., cash or November; 72⅝c., all the year; High Mixed, 75c. Rejected Kiln-dried, 65c. Oats steady; No. 2, 47½c., cash; 47c.@47⅛c., all the year; Rejected, 45¼c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 84½c.@85c. Barley in fair demand at an advance; No. 2 Spring, $1 18@$1 21; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 13. Pork active and higher; $18 25 cash or February; $17 65@$17 70 all the year. Lard active and higher; 13¼c., cash; 11½c. February. Green Hams, 15 lbs. average, 9⅜c. Whisky in fair demand at an advance; 96½c. Freights dull and lower; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c. In open board this afternoon, Wheat was firm at 87c.@87⅛c., December. Corn, 74⅜c., November; 72⅞c.@73c., all the year. Oats, 47⅝c., all the year. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Flour dull and weak; Treble Extra and upward can only be sold at 25c.@50c. below current rates; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4; Extra do., $4@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 25@$4 50; Treble do., $4 50@$5; Family, including Fancy, $5@$6 25. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 Red Fall, 94½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 04½. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 69c.@70c. Oats quiet and rather firmer; No. 2, 53c.@53½c. Barley—higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 18@$1 20. Rye quiet at 86c.@87c. Whisky easier at 98c.@99c. Pork quiet for spot; higher for futures; $19 25@$19 50, cash; $18 for Hard Sides, January. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon scarce and firm; only a small order trade. Lard firm; spot higher at 13c., cash; 12½c. January. Live Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $4 75@$5 50; packing lots, $5@$6 65; Extra, $6 75. Cattle dull; only low grades offering; native Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 25; common to prime Texan Steers, $1 75@$4 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Clover-seed scarce at 8¼c.@9c.; Timothy, $2 60; Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour firmer; more doing; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extras, $4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$5 75; high grades, $6 50@$8. Wheat—Choice Red and Amber in demand; inferior neglected; Red, $1 20@$1 21; Amber, $1 23@$1 25; White, $1 27@$1 32. Rye, $1 05. Corn active; old Yellow, 92c.@93c.; new do., 75c.@85c. Oats moderately active; White, 62c.@63c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 10¾c.; Crude, 8c., in bbls., 4⅞c., in bulk. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 01. Butter quiet; New-York, State, and Bradford County choice, 38c.@40c.; Western prime and choice Western rolls, 28c.@30c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York and fine Western, $16c.@16½c.; New-York prime, 14½c.@15½c.; Western prime, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 28c.@30c. Western, $27c.@28c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 22,917 bbls.; Wheat, 260,966 bushels; Corn, 72,176 bushels; Barley, 68,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 132,137 bushels; Corn, 131,583 bushels; Oats, 66,775 bushels; Flour, 2,160 bbls. Rail exports not reported. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Baker's, $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; only sales reported are 5,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 25; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 10@$1 13; do. No. 2 do. at $1; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 98c.; Red Winter, $1 12@$1 13. Corn dull; sales of small lots at 83c.@83½c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley steady; Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Balance unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 03@$1 07. Corn quiet and steady; ear, 62c.; shelled, 64c. Oats quiet and steady at 53c.@56c. Rye steady at 94c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25. Fall, $1 33. Butter steady. Lard firm and scarce at 13c.@13¼c., spot; 12c. all the year. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Bacon firm and scarce; shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; new Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Whisky firm and in good demand at 96c. Live Hogs active and firm; fair to medium Packing, $6 40@$6 55; good Packing and extra Butchers', $6 60@$6 75; receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 900 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Flour steady; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm for White, which is scarce; sales 2 cars No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 10; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 28. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels new at 85c. Barley firm, and closed higher; sales early, 12,000 bushels Canada at $1 45@$1 47; 12,000 bushels do. at $1 43; later—22,000 bushels do. at $1 50. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c., Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—26,300 bushels Wheat, 35,800 bushels Barley, 579,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Corn, 48,500 bushels Barley, 836,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Western dull; Southern steady; White Maryland, $1 12@$1 32; other grades unchanged. Corn—Southern firm and in good demand; White Southern, 73c.@81c.; Yellow do., 75c.@80c.; Mixed Western dull; nominally 85c. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@63c.; White do., 65c.@68c. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm; stock light. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Hams unchanged. Lard, 14½c.@14¾c. Western Butter firmer and higher; improved demand; choice to fine Tub, 30c.@35c.; choice Roll, 30c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky firm; scarce; improved demand; sales at $1@$1 01.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 97c.; No. 2, 87¼c.; November, 86¼c.; December, 85½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 79c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 91c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2, cash and December, $1 21; No. 3 do., in store, $1 01. Provisions in good demand. Pork held at $18 25@$18 50 cash for Prime Mess. Lard, 13¼c.@13½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 08; December, $1 08½; No. 1 Red, $1 11; Rejected Red, 90c. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 77c.; New, 68c.; do., December, 66c.; New Low Mixed, 67c.; White, 82½. Oats dull; No. 1, 53c.; No. 2, 51¾c.; Michigan, 52c.; White, 54½c. Freights firm and unchanged. Clover-seeds, $5 30. Receipts—31,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—Flour steady at $3@$6. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 60c.; new Shelled, 62c.@63c.; old do., 70c.@71c. in elevator. Oats steady at 50c.@52c. in elevator. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Live Hogs active and firm at $6@$6 40; receipts, 6,000.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; new Ear, 83c. Oats steady and scarce. Pork quiet and firm at $24. Lard firm, scarce, and wanted. Bacon firm. Bulk Meats firm and scarce at unchanged prices.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Lard—Tierce, 13½c.; Keg, 14c. Whisky, 96c.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet. Oats dull; sales, 300 bushels Mixed, at 61c. Corn quiet; 88c. for New; 92c. for Old. Barley dull; holders very firm; sales, one car No. 2 Six-rowed State at $1 37. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 33½c. Resin dull at $1 95 for Strained Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Wool—There continues to be a fair demand for domestic, and prices of all kinds are sustained; desirable medium Wools are very scarce, and for fine fleeces we notice more inquiry; stocks are moderate for the season, and there is no surplus of any kind; the sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 52c.@55c. for medium, X, and XX, up to 57½c. for XXX; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces, 48c.@52c.; Combing and Delaine selections, 56c.@62½c.; California, 23c.@40c. for Spring; 20c.@25c. for Fall; Pulled Wool is in steady demand at unchanged prices.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The day calendar for Thursday is as follows: Nos. 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 31, and 35.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
748—Wilson vs. King.	786—Maillart vs. Harrington.
1122—Witkowskie et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	783—Bendel vs. Wagner.
1440—Duer vs. Reed.	790—Voskening vs. Dowdney.
750—Peck, ex'or, et al. vs. Cohen.	792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.	794—Dembsack vs. Shellinger.
770—Cramsey, Jr., vs. Gaddis.	796—Willette vs. Vanname.
772—Dorr vs. Hayes.	
972—Hagenell vs. Coursen.	
784—Iaffe vs. Bandman.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan.	2127—Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.
1226—Reed vs. Pray.	2070—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
712—Condit vs. Warren.	2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
1167—Crosby vs. Duffy.	562—Somrey et al. vs. Roberts.
954—Woodruff vs. Campbell.	1145—Kunst vs. Husted.
2236—Nelligan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1218—Hecker vs. Smith.
2237—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c.	1028—Witters vs. Brown.
	1231—Buck vs. Bissinger.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
79—Starin, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.	199—Black River Iron and Mining Co. vs. Thompson.
106—O'Brien vs. Traynor.	204—Thompson vs. Thompson.
119—Carroll vs. Soper.	229—Foster vs. Hanson.
137—Matter of John A. Foley.	231—Heffner vs. Heydecker.
138—Wertheimer vs. Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.	264—Allen vs. Overton.
146—Matter of Simon Bernheimer.	288—Citizen's Nat'l Bank of Waterbury vs. Hammill.
147—Matter of N. Owens.	293—Haeffner vs. Heydecker.
148—Matter of John Murphy.	295—Powers vs. Raynor.
149—Matter of H. Budelman.	297—Marst, &c., vs. Hess.
150—Matter of Leopold Boehn.	305—Bean vs. Benedict, &c.
158—Matter of Henry A. Cram.	310—Rogers vs. Putnam.
164—Malone vs. Blythe.	313—Wright vs. Lemon, Executor.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2600—Eddy vs. Waller.	28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3658—Stevens et al. vs. Mayor City of N. Y.	669—Benjamin vs. Miller.
3610—Strong vs. Mayor City of N. Y.	2622—Lyler vs. Jacobson et al.
161—Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	2746—Frazier vs. Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.
160—Brink et al. vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	1588—Berringer vs. Mengenroth.
1388—Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	2720—Herman et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
1704—Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.	2722—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
835—Poillon vs. Luling.	376—First National Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.
2558—Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.	2662—Ernst et al. vs. Dern et al.
2630—Herrlich vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.	1821—Kuhn vs. Central R. R. Co. of New-Jersey.
1285—Dean vs. Brennan.	1137—Shuyler vs. Stevens.
1911—Colt vs. Golden Bronze Hardware Co.	1831—De Kuhn vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3533—Millard et al. vs. Shorn et al.	205—Powers vs. Heath.
3782—Cole vs. Mayor of City of New-York.	1961—Platt, Receiver &c., vs. Van Orden.
1181½—Wilson vs. N. Y. and Troy Steamboat Co. and Sancox.	1921—Virgil De Escoriaza vs. Herman Koehler et al.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.	1499—O'Donnell vs. Mayor City of New-York.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.	3603—Stephanie Du Valide Beaulieu vs. Joseph Stupf, otherwise Carl Vogt.
4105—Prince vs. Connor, Sheriff, &c.	2069—Worth, Assignee, vs. Bright.
1943—Norman et al. vs. Degnan et al.	
483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
114—Keveny vs. Connor.	351—Swartrout vs. Richards.
237—Seward et al. vs. Leslie.	562—Williams et al. vs. Towle et al.
1782—Byron vs. Daly.	564—McLaughlin vs. Keyes.
271—Naylor vs. Sickel.	566—Palmer vs. Gayton.
489—Morrow et al. vs. Westchester Institute.	567—Lebouvier vs. Chase.
1108—Wells vs. Lange et al.	568—Falconer vs. Byrnes.
1096—Boldt vs. Hopps.	571—Ripley et al. vs. Slattery.
1404—Darmstadt et al. vs. Cary et al.	

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2574—Miller vs. Merwin.	1611—Standard Roofing vs. Kimmelsteil et al.
1385—Betts et al. vs. Simpson.	1352—Salomon et al. vs. Lieberts.
74—Corsa et al. vs. Spencer.	513—Fliess et al. vs. McNichol.
539—Holden et al. vs. Bretzfeld et al.	574—Fliess vs. Fitzpatrick.
197—Lord vs. Vestenheimer.	575—Miss vs. Herman et al.
1698—Same vs. Same.	576—Dater vs. Peters et al.
1993—Shwarzchild et al. vs. Hoffman.	578—Davidson et al. vs. Fletcher.
1695—Shwarzchild vs. Hirshberg.	

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
679—Borth et al. vs. Walters et al.	1729—Studwell et al. vs. Miller.
1561—Doeiger vs. Wagner.	1554—Keller vs. Bott.
816—Branniegan vs. Fox.	1145—Haeger et al. vs. Kernstein.
1195—Werder vs. Dorrmen.	164—Lighe vs. Renauld.
1609—New-Haven Copper Co. vs. Smith et al.	1626—Werner vs. Frensch.
1716—Cunningham vs. Morrell.	1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
344—Noble et al. vs. McGarr.	387—Simon vs. De Friess.
	1411—Carpenter vs. Wersendanger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Abraham Jones, felonious assault and battery.	Syrmina Hiller, grand larceny.
Norra Turre, felonious assault and battery.	George Ray, grand larceny.
Patrick Madden, felonious assault and battery.	James Kerrigan, grand larceny.
Patrick Malton, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Greenwood and George Kelly, grand larceny.
Amelia Lent and Jordon Butler, felonious assault and battery.	Isabella Johnson, grand larceny.
Julius Adams, felonious assault and battery.	Conrad Klein, larceny from the person.
John Donohue, burglary.	Timothy Tolden, larceny from the person.
Terry Dickman, grand larceny.	Charles Fisher, attempted abduction.
Dennis Donohue, grand larceny.	William Tucker, concealed weapon.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fowler; motion denied; memorandum.

Smith vs. Cars; memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Gilchrist vs. Carrington; granted.
Acheson vs. Acheson; allowance granted.
Matter of Isaac L. Kip; order granted.
Elias vs. Elias; motion denied.
Lorimer vs. Lorimer; motion denied.
Willets vs. Fisher; memorandum.
Denckla vs. Golden State Wine Company; reference ordered.
Matter of Wilsinskie; motion granted.
Equitable Life Assurance Company vs. Hawkes; judgment granted.
Becker vs. Liswell; memorandum.
Weber vs. Weber; memorandum.
World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Cohen; motion denied; memorandum.
Hendricks vs. Ingersoll; memorandum.
Ottendorfer vs. Klein; order granted.
Disbrow vs. Jacobs; motion denied.
Selling vs. Claudo; motion granted.
McAlister vs. Cohen; memorandum.
Matter of Stevens; order granted.
Gedney vs. Tonnelle; order granted.
Smith vs. Hazlett; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daly.

Semon Gulleman et al. vs. Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 58.—*Jackson et al. vs. The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—The bill in this case was to set aside a sale of the road, made in 1865, alleged to have been made in pursuance of a fraudulent scheme devised by those to whom it was finally sold, to foreclose a mortgage and put the road in the possession of such parties, unencumbered by the rights of the stockholders and creditors of the corporation. It was alleged that no sufficient notice was given, and that the claimants, stockholders, and others, were ignorant of the proceeding until the fraud was consummated. The court below found that no fraud was practiced in the conduct of the proceedings and sale, and that the purchasers have full title to the property. The appeal presents the same allegations of fraud for review here. Campbell, Spofford & Campbell, for appellants; William H. Hunt for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—In the Court of Appeals, Nov. 10, No. 2—George S. Wood, plaintiff in error vs. The People of the State, defendants in error; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 3—Eliza Van Schuyler, respondent, vs. Charlotte Mulford et al., appellants; argued by J. C. Cochrane for appellants, and Daniel Wood for respondent.

No. 6—Rachael Hopcock et al., appellants, vs. John C. Tucker, Jr., et al., respondents; argued by James E. Welch for appellants, and John E. Parsons for respondents; still on. Adjourned.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; Low Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,899 bales; exports coastwise, 2,286 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 48,280 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,581 bales; gross, 3,581 bales; exports coastwise, 193 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 51,312 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Cotton steady; unchanged; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,915 bales; gross, 2,690 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; last evening, 2,200 bales; stock, 102,405 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 5,376 bales; gross, 5,376 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,909 bales; coastwise, 745 bales; sales, 2,174 bales; stock, 90,974 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 953 bales; exports coastwise, 776 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 28,702 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday, Nov. 11,) the legal sale by James M. Miller of a gore lot on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, east of Fifth avenue, being adjourned to to-day, and the similar sale by Hugh N. Camp of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street being once more postponed to the 25th inst. Concerning the sale held in Hoboken a report, if received, will be given to-morrow.

Louis Sohn, No. 335 Broadway, reports having effected the following sales at private contract within the past month: One four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25 by 75, with lot 100 feet deep, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue, sold for $70,000; one four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 22 by 55, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 12 East Seventy-fourth street, sold for $42,500, and one four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 22.7 by 55, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 16 East Seventy-third street, sold for $34,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as proposed, are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, partition sale of two lots on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew H. Dawson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.9 by 67.8 by 26.9 by 68.6, No. 95 Crosby street, east side, 138.4 feet south of Prince street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the two-story, attic and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 51 Henry street, between Catharine and Market streets, and the store, with lot 24.6 by about 75, No. 152 South street, between Peck slip and Dover street.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of fourteen lots, each 25 by 100, on Broadway, east side, about 400 feet north of the Boston road, Morrisania, Twenty third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of one gore lot, 50 by 51.6 by 38 by 77.11 by 25 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Assignee's sale of a house and lot on east Eighty-fifth street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, known as lot No. 247 on map of Harlem Commons.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Hammond st., No. 69, n. s., 125 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 25x111; Henry A. Rawcliffe to Elizabeth R. Collier....nom.
Same property; Thomas Collier to Henry A. Rawcliffe....nom.
Norfolk st., w. s. 150 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25x100; Christian Rettberg to Louisa, wife of William Faust....$22,000
Suffolk st., Nos. 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, and 148, e. s., 100.2 ft. s. of Stanton st., 136.10x100; J. R. Curtis to Sylvia L., wife of R. G. Kirkpatrick....55,000
19th st., No. 413, n. s., 167.10 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.5x80; J. S. Lyon to J. E. Russell, Jr....nom.
Same property; J. E. Russell, Jr., to Ann Maria Lyon....nom.
20th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x91; H. M. A. Dayton, Jr., to G. A. Blakely, foreclosure....6,300
58th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.4; C. Eberspacher to F. Krutina....15,000
73d st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x½ block; D. Babcock to H. Stollmeyer, ½ part....5,000
74th st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x102.2; B. B. Sibell to W. O'Gorman....3,350
76th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x102.2; Edward Oppenheimer to Oscar J. Hinman....11,000
86th st., s. s., 36.8 ft. e. of Madison av., 25.6x102.2; Emeline, wife James Lee, to Daniel Shannon....200
88th st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100; F. W. Robb to M. Bobb, ½ part....5,000
91st st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.8; H. Gierke to S. Gutstadt....20,000
124th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; H. Austin to Elizabeth C. Kenyon....100
133d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; Delano C. Calvin to Elizabeth, wife of George H. Gardner; foreclosure....500
1st av., e. s., 24 ft. n. of 12th st., 25.1x100; Mary Ann Mulvihill to Michael Gafney....gift.
3d av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 91st st., 25.2x70; H. Gierke to S. Gutstadt....25,000
3d av., w. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 91st st., 25.2x75; H. Gierke to S. Gutstadt....25,000
6th av., s. e. corner 84th st., 25.8x100; foreclosure; George W. Carr, Referee, to Joseph L. R. Wood....43,500
10th av., s. e. cor. 116th st., 100.11x100; 115th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x100.11; Julia A. W., wife of Henry Fitz, to Louis F. Therasson....nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Coenties Slip, No. 19, 3 years, per year....$1,250
14th st., East, No. 26, basement for billiard-room, 4 7-12 years, per year....2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ON 72D st. Boulevard, between the grand entrances into Central Park and Riverside Park, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FIFTH AV. LOT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most desirable lots on the avenue, 34 feet wide, between 42d and 49th sts.; also wide lot on 70th st., adjoining 5th av.; a bargain; terms to suit.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

A FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE; rents about $6,000; will be sold for $47,000; $15,000 to $20,000 cash; balance in installments; good chance. Apply to JOHN FELTHELD, 1,036 3d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. N. SKINNER, Prospect st., New-Haven, Conn.; lot 200x246 feet; house, 50x62; all modern conveniences; a very desirable residence, not far from the colleges.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.
GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row; Furniture, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
REAL ESTATE EVENT OF TWENTY YEARS!
RESULTS OF THE GREAT PANIC OF 1873.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF

1,000
OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,

FORMERLY OLD DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY, NEAR

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN,

At unreserved and unlimited auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 17,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
(if stormy, next fair day,)
by order of Robert Turner, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Brothers.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND!
COLOSSAL TENT!
HARRISON!
COLLATION!

The most extraordinary chance for speculative investment that has ever been offered since the foundation of Brooklyn, in 1642, for
REAL ESTATE IS DOWN AND OWNER MUST SELL for whatever the property will bring.

Look at the lots before the day of sale. Coney Island horse-cars will take you from Hamilton or Fulton Ferry every ten minutes daily to the ground, and an agent will be there to show it.

For maps and other information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York; or No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP DATER, DECEASED.
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY LOTS
IN THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, as annexed, (formerly town of West Farms,)
THREE MILES from CENTRAL PARK,
Situate on 152d, 154th, and 156th sts.,
WESTCHESTER AVENUE,
CONCORD, TINTON, BEACH, PROSPECT, AND NEW AVENUES.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Denison, and Barretto, and about one and a quarter miles from Harlem Bridge, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Descriptive maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, deceased,

BROADWAY—14 splendid City lots, east side, about 400 feet north of Boston Road and Jefferson st., convenient to steam and horse cars, (connecting with Harlem and Morrisania boats,) churches, schools, and other improvements. Sale positive; terms easy. Maps and full particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

1,000,000 PEOPLE

live in the City of New-York; of these, 800,000 have never seen OCEAN PARKWAY, the finest Boulevard on the American Continent. This magnificent drive starts at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and runs to Coney Island. The lots belonging to ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, to be sold at AUCTION, at 1 o'clock, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, front this great thoroughfare, a full illustration of which will appear in the Graphic on Friday. Maps of the property can be had of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.
BY COLE & MURPHY,
Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., and Nos. 354 to 358 Adams st.
TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock.
At Sales-rooms.
POSITIVE SALE OF THE

EAST SIDE PARK LANDS

COMPRISING 1,000 OF THE BEST LOCATED LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Sold by order of the
BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSIONERS,
Under an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1870, and the act amending the same, passed June 18, 1873,
AND LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

	Number of Lots.		Number of Lots.
Prospect place	40	Underhill av	67
Park place	89	Washington av	101
Butler st	111	Flatbush av	57
Douglass st	96	Union st	67
Degraw st	81	President st	57
Eastern Parkway	85	Carroll st	47
Plaza	18	Crown st	38
Vanderbilt av	24	Montgomery st	37

All of which boulevards, parkways, avenues and streets are in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park. The 1,000 lots are situated east of Flatbush av., adjacent to and fronting Prospect Park and the plaza entrance, on high ground, and comprise an area of 130 acres, which in itself must form a first-class neighborhood, a restrictive clause in the terms of sale prohibiting the erection of any buildings that would be deemed detrimental thereto. This property is the same distance from the New-York City Hall that 23d st., New-York, is, and but one-half the distance that the Central Park is from the same point. Corresponding lots adjacent to Central Park are selling for $50,000 each, and the completion of the Bridge will practically make us one City.

RECOLLECT THIS IS NOT
AN EXPERIMENTAL SALE TO TRY THE MARKET,
BUT A
PEREMPTORY ONE OF CITY PROPERTY,
Authorized by act of Legislature,
AND EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD AND THE TITLE GUARANTEED
BY THE
CITY OF BROOKLYN.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE MOST LIBERAL,
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE F R TEN YEARS.
AT SEVEN PER CENT.

For maps, terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

MAPS OF LOTS OF THE
DATER ESTATE
Can be had at our office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, on Park av., near 39th st., a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; fully and handsomely furnished; will only be rented to a private family. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease or for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LEASE—14TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; fifteen rooms, including bath-room and kitchen; in first-class order; newly painted throughout; rent reasonable.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-size four-story high-stoop, frescoed, elegantly-furnished, desirable dwelling to lease reasonably for Winter or eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square; or No. 11 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A SMALL, well-built house near Madison or 5th av., below 50th st.; price about $40,000. Send permit, with full particulars, to H. P., Post Office Box No. 2,322 New-York City.

A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE, TWO INfants, and help desires an unfurnished second floor; private family preferred. Address CAMEO, Station D.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 12 Wall st.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1122	1400	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2080
191	571	1148	1562	2182
234	574	1156	1565	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1758	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, E. ATKINS, } Trustees.
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors, held at the Bank on Nov. 10, the following persons were duly elected:
H. BLYDENBURGH, CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS,
WILLIAM E. DEAN, ENOS RICHARDSON,
CHARLES G. HARMER, AUGUSTINE SMITH,
DAVID JONES, FRANCIS M. HARRIS.
WILLIAM MILES,
At the same election, the following were elected as inspectors of the next election:
JOHN Q. JONES, JOHN P. HAYS,
CHARLES L. YOUNG.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held Nov. 11, F. M. Harris was unanimously re-elected President, and Augustine Smith, Vice President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.
To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:
The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.
Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant	New-York				$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vince't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Lelacke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roctheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 85	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgue	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel F. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meros	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.
City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.
Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873.
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.
FRANK SHEPARD, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st., Room No. 9, fourth floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR, W. S. WYCKOFF, J. T. DENNY. } Committee.
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:
One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers will be held at the office of the company, No. 19 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Business of importance will be laid before the meeting.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1874.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-book will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 9TH INST., pair of pearl and gilt OPERA-GLASSES, left in the Fourth avenue stage by a party who got out at Wallack's Theatre. As the owner has associations with the above, and not on account of intrinsic value, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to F. B. VAN HORN, No. 31 Chambers st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

FOR FURNISHING GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 20, 1874, for furnishing gas, &c., for public lamps for a period of four months commencing Jan. 1, 1875.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND County.—HARRIET GIGNOUX, plaintiff, against MARK BRUMAGIM and Charlotte E., his wife, Eugene Kelly, and Margaret, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants aforenamed, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 3, 1874.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 6th day of July, 1874, duly filed with the Clerk of the County of Richmond.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.
o8-law6wTh

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD COMMISSION WILL BE GIVEN A first-class salesman (now in the cigar trade in New-York City) to sell my cigar and tobacco bags by sample.
M. H. DOWNES, No. 17 Brattle square, Boston.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. DAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John M. Dayton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, JR., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edward Wight and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 31st October, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n5law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK D. CASEY, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Patrick D. Casey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order heretofore made herein, that I will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., at No. 46 Mercer street, in the City of New-York, all the stock, fixtures, paper boxes, machinery, &c., of the above-named bankrupts, of which I have become possessed.—New-York, 2d November, 1874.
SAMUEL WEIL, Assignee, No. 88 John street.
n5-law3w-Th*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STRICKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Stricker, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1874.
EDWARD MOLSON, Assignee, Nos. 62 and 64 Greene st., New-York.
o29-law3wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 11 | JAVA....WED., Nov. 25
*RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA....WED., Dec. 2
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES....Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS....Nov. 27
For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA....Nov. 4
CLARIBEL....Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Thursday, Nov. 12
STATE OF NEVADA....Wednesday, Nov. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S STEAMER
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Will sail for Belfast and Glasgow from the company's dock, Pier No. 36 North River,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 M.
For first-class passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage at reduced rates, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Saturday, Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday, Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE....Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES....Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The [illegible] southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin....Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy....Saturday, Nov. 21.
Egypt..Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen Sat'day, Nov. 28
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND....Friday, Nov. 13, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAN, H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
VINDICATOR, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA....Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK....(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GULF STREAM, Capt. N. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 12.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 14.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12. 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th....11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th....2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.